"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,672—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1899.

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Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	I. M. Wibmer	22nd July.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	I. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4464	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	I. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,030	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	[illegible]	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le C[illegible]llier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chev[illegible]er	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,390	[illegible]	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	[illegible]	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] are now in a position to issue RETURN T[illegible] available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes [illegible] return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. The arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental [illegible] Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL[illegible]M WA[illegible]ON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—[illegible], Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—[illegible], Water Street.
PORT SAID—[illegible] Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 18th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	3,000	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "Dco. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.
Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18 July, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.
WRITING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING CABINETS.
SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.
LETTER AND CARD CASES.
SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CABINETS TABLES.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.
JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.
HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.
COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

TWO STANDARD MEDICINES.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA	KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD.
Rs. 2-4, 4 and 7-8 Bottle.	Rs. 1-0 and 1-12 Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	,,	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,
MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,
such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Rs. a.

In cases of Nervous Debility and Deficient Ossification it is of special value, and is strongly recommended to persons having a Rheumatic Tendency. It also holds a prominent position as a Bone-forming Material for Weak and Delicate Children. Being in a palatable and pleasant form it is readily taken by them ....Per bottle 1 8

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This is a very popular mode of administering Iron. The French Physicians extol it very highly for persons predisposed to gout. It is considered by them to be much easier of assimilation than other forms of Iron, and is, on this account, recommended to Young Children and delicate persons of both sexes when ferruginous preparations are desirable ....Per bottle 1 8

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without P[illegible]
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

STERLING SILVER HALL-MARKED SEALS,
TWO SIZES.

With Crest or Monogram Engraved.

		Price, from No.	Rs.	a.	Price, from No.	Rs.	a.
Seal and Engraving	Crest	1	10	8,	2	15	0
" "	Crest and Motto	1	10	8,	2	17	0
" "	Crest and Monogram	1	14	8,	2	17	0
" "	Monogram only	1	10	0,	2	14	8

A pencil sketch will be sent for approval before engraving Seal. These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

LUXURIOUS WRITING.
"SILVER FEATHERS."
PEN NIBS.

"SILVER QUILL." A BUSINESS PEN.
"SILVER STORK." A SCRIBBLING PEN.
"SILVER PHEASANT." OBLIQUE-POINTED STUB.
"SILVER FALCON." FOR FINE WRITING.
"SILVER JAY." THE BEST "J" PEN.
Per Box of 36 Pens. One Rupee.

GAIETY THEATRE.
GRAND AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
IN AID OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.
ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

PART I.

Overture..The Orchestra.
Song............"Soldiers in the Park"..........Mr. Miller.

Accompanied by the BIGOPHONE BAND.
Messrs. Bergne Birket, Bice Brooks, Baxter, Binning, Durnford, Gray, Frith, Haig-Brown, Hewson Lindsay, Nigel Jones, Mackay, Sheepshanks, Wimbush.

Band Sergeant ....Capt. LOCKE.
Conductor ....Lieut. SCHNEYDER.

Song .... Lieut. Schneyder
Song and Dance...."The Piccaninies"....Messrs. Bergne and Brooks.
Comic Song .... Capt. Cuppage.
Topical Duet .... Messrs. Wimbush and Sheepshanks
Song ...."The Battersea Butterfly Shooters"........Mr. Bice.

Accompained by the BIGOPHONE BAND as before.

Grand Pass de Huit..Messrs. BERGNE BIRKET, BROOKS, BINNING, HAIG-BROWN, Capt. LOCKE, SHEEPSHANKS and NIGEL JONES.
Pas Seul ....Mr. BERGNE.

PART II.

The celebrated musical farce BOX and COX.
Messrs. BICE BINNING and SHEEPSHANKS.
ORCHESTRA of 18 PERFORMERS.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE."
ARRIVED 18TH JULY 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACPADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.

OWING to the RESIGNATION of Mr. J. BRISTED, the Directors have appointed Mr. ALFRED PELL, late Assistant Manager, to be GENERAL MANAGER of the Company from this date.

BY ORDER.

Bombay June 17, 1899.

WE have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS at BOMBAY, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the name and style of DINSHAW M. WADIA and Co.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE WADIA,
KAIKHOOSRU SORABJI WADIA, B.A.
5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
[illegible]NG, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER
[illegible], SONS & CO.
[illegible] Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites [illegible]
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country [illegible]ders promptly attended to and carefully executed [illegible] the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and co[illegible] favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION—Class from 1st August, for three distinct English Examinations of Accountants.—Apply MISTRI, Fort.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

AFRICAN PARROTS.—Handsome Pair FOR SALE, Rs. 30 EACH or Rs. 50 for the two.—Address 63, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

"GRANVILLE" Typewriter.—Rs. 300 each, the latest American output, inspection invited.—The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 14, Hornby Road.

A GREAT BOON and BLESSING, Bombay Tea Association's MIXTURES. The most palatable, refreshing, thirst quenching, enervating Drink producable from Rupees 1-2 to 10 As. per lb. in Tins. MORTON, MAJU & CO., Agents'—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF—BIRD CAGES, in great variety, from 1-14, also many a Usefulj and Fancy Articles at half Price during Sale, now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Established 1887.

WANTED, at once, Second-class MARINE ENGINEER.—Apply on Board Steamer DUNRAVEN.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs' can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MAKE PURCHASES of MATCHLESS TEAS, of the Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., from Rs. 1-2 to 8 annas per lb., in Tins, and be sure of two things:—Your mind's worth and your money's worth of a delicious refreshing drink.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PLEASE note Celestinas manufactured by Messrs. Murdock and Co., London, can be returned within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
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The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen Volume may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
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Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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NOTICES.

THE TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1899, NANDURBAR STATION on the Tapti Valley Railway, 27 miles beyond CHINCHPADA, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be had on application to any of the STATION MASTERS on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Genl. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD, OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulabadas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady, at Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2 536 square yards of thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the Bhuleshwer Road, on the west, by the 2nd KhutterallyLane, on the south, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba, and on the north, by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and Janardhan Runchord, and which hereditaments are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, new No, 1273, old Survey Nos. 458, 459, 431, 4.2, and new Survey Nos. 7510 to 7523.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-30 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee, Badriprasad Tukaram, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagees Jugmohundas Lakhmidas, and the heirs and legal representatives of Kursondas Lakhmidas, deceased, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of July, 1895.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the fazundari land, whereof Puttajee Sacojee is the fazundar, situate on Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, old No. 192 and new No. 5070, street Nos. 47-49, and containing by admeasurement 83 5-16 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by a sweepers' passage or gully, on the west, by a public passage, on the north, by the property of Makundas Vallabhdas, and on the south, by the property of Sonde Sadanand Trimbukjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tayabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the said mortgagee, at their office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

By order of the Agent late Sirdar Dilar Jung's Estate—
2 strong second-hand victorias (old) in complete order.
1 do. do. shigram do. do.
1 do. do. English-built mail phaeton.
1 do. do. brougham, circular fronted.
1 do. do. boat-shaped phaeton, English-made.
2 do. do. do. do.
2 do. do. C. spring phaetons.
1 four-wheeled trolly with plat, form complete for bullocks.
The property of other gentlemen—
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 very showy grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, believed sound.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumbalia Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, one sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, one English-built strong light buggy, one strong bay Arab horse, very quiet, set of brass mounted harness, one large aviary with singing birds, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table and China ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of J. BRISTED, Esq., M. I. C. I., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the porperty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BURMAH RICE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY RAIN WATER.

Under instructions from the Superintendent and Victoria and Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Shed, Victoria Dock.

About 540 bags Burmah rice, slightly damaged by rain water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHOWPATI, FACING THE SEA, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Hajee Hassam Hajee Abdoola and on acount, and risk of the legal representative of the late Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand, the following:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of free hold and pension tax land or ground situate at Chowpaty in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1591 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east, by a passage to be used in common and beyond that the porperty of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the west, partly by the property of Jamsedji Framji Polishwalla, and partly by the properties hereunder 2ndly and 3rdly described, on or towards the north, by the properties of Sulleman Haji Vyadina and Gomer Jamal, and on or towards the south, by the property of Tullockchund Manekchund, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 86 and 107, New Nos. A-744 and A-871. Old Survey No. 179, and New Survey No. 2-7997.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the east of Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the west, by the foot path separating the property under description from the Queen's Road, on or towards the north, by the property of Jamshetji Framji Polishwalla, and on or towards the south, by the property hereinafter 3rdly described, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. A 16876, New Survey No. 5-8005.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the east of Queen's Road, and containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of Tullockchund Manekchund, on or towards the west, by the foot path separating the property under description from the Queen's Road, on or toward the north, by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the south, by the property of Tullockchund Manekchund and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collectors New No E 16876, and new Survey No. 9,8005.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton Scutching lap machines, carding, engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 11,416 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near G. I. P. Railway blocks, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, table and China ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. H. DAW, Esqr.

The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
14th June, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Sale of machinery advertised to take place to-day, on account and risk of the Diamond Mills, Ltd., at V. and P.'s Docks, is POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, Dhobee Talao, by order of Bai Sonabai, widow of the late Mr. Dadabhai Furdoonjee Guzdar and mother of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Dadabhai Guzdar, the household furniture of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Dadabhai Guzdar, consisting of handsome mirror door almeras and cupboards bedsteads, chairs, large size musical box, nearly new pictures, tables, teapoys, copper utensils, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCHPOOGLY, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardesir Cursetjee Powvalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 3,008 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No 606, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward, No. 7190 and Street No. 93, and all which premises are situate at Chinchpoogly, on the east side of Parel Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, partly by the ground belonging to the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and partly by the ground formerly belonging to Premchund Roychund, but now to Jairaj Peerbhai, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Parel Road, on or towards the north, by the property formerly of Anundrao Vinayek but now of Cooverjee H. Tavaria, and on or towards the south, by the property of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and were formerly in the occupation of Heerjeebhai Jamal and his tenants, and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 301 PACKAGES OF GOODS LANDED Ex. S. S. COURLAND.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, in the open shed opposite No. 4 shed, by order of Mr. Jeewa Mamoojee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, the agent and owner of the s. s. Courland, the undermentioned packages landed ex. the above steamer.

80 bags grain, 198 bags goonj, 18 bags bittlenut, 23 bundles coriander seed, 5 bundles dry fish, 20 cases ghee, 47 cases dry fish, 68 bales coirfibre, 1 case white nansook, 1 box silver bar, 1 case dry fruit, 3 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case medicine, 1 case haberdashery, 2 cases China silk and caps, 11 cases coloured piece-goods, 1 case leather shoes, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH BAZAAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs., CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Bai Bhicaijee, widow of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Ghadially, and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Ghadially, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1894, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 437, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 10, situate at and fronting on the west side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east, by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west, by a sweeper's passage, belonging to the premises, on the north, by Hanuman Lane, and on the south, by the house of Nowroji Nuserwanji Kaka, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and now in the possession of the mortgagee, Nowroji Framji Makeebatane.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND BETWEEN MAHALUXMI AND HAINES ROADS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD &c., will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of Ismail Assur, the mortgagee, and on accoont and at the risk of Ghanchi Yaccob Jamal, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1897, the following vacant land, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold vacant land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at eastwards of the property of B B & C I Railway Company and of Government grounds and between two Foras Roads, respectively Mahaluxmi and Haines Roads, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1135 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Fazindar's property and beyond that partly by the property of IsmailHassam and partly by the property of Essack Abraham, on the west by Fazindar's property, on the north partly by the property of Ebramjee Dawoodbhai and partly by the Fazindar's property, and on the south by the Fazindar's property and beyond that by the properties of Haji Suleman AbdoolWahid and Haji Janmohomed Abdool Latiff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE, NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, under instructions of the mortgagee, Beg Mahomed Hajee Abu Rahiman, sell the property described below, by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Vithaldas Ramdas, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai widow of Narandass Ramdass. Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under a certain Indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th June, 1898.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khaterali Lane, now known as Champawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 146, new No. 1181, Old Survey No. 88, and New Survey No. 1558, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos. 1591, 92, 1593, 9[illegible], street Nos. 129, 129 (1-2) and bounded as follows:—On the north, by the property of Jiva Vishram, on the south, by the property of Munjee Mooljee and Wasudev Jaganath, on the west, by the property formerly of Ramjee Lakhmidass and Khetseydas W[illegible]rai, but now of Narotum Khimjee and Damodher Soonderdass, and on the east, by the road or lane formerly called Khaterwadi Lane, but now called or known as Champawadi Lane.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VA[illegible]BLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Main street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be o[illegible] 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROP[illegible] RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET WITHI[illegible]

Under instructions from the Administrat[illegible] General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaij[illegible] widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRA[illegible]RD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, [illegible] SATURDAY, the 19th day of August next, at 4 [illegible], the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old survey No. 495, and new survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing the[illegible], assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes u[illegible]er ward No. [illegible]34 and street No. 19, situate on the east side [illegible] Ragoonath Dadajee Street within the Fort of Bombay, [illegible] registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on [illegible] north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said promises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjibhoy Cursetji Bhandupwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonji Hormusji Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Mr. Burjorji Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by public auction, on the promises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3) 1613 to 1618 (1 and 2) and street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, New No. 1214, Old Survey No. 6, and New Survey No. 7410, and bounded as follows; i.e., on the east, by the property belonging to Muncherji Cowasji Davur, on the west, by the said Girgaum Road, on the north, by the property of Nasarwanji Shapurji Parekh, and on the south, by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, at his office, No. 41, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodur and Jamsetji, at their office in Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS .... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .. Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ...... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG .... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA .... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ...... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ...... Bank of Bengal
AGRA .... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI .... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,090
RESERVES AND REST...	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 36 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

57, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,302½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Madras	13,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	8[illegible]
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	422½
Munmar M.	[illegible]	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	Rs 15	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	260
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
[illegible]	400	1,000	750	20	355
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil	7[illegible]
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,100
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	6	Nil	31
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	2,005
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	540
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2.	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	520
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	720
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	370xd
Doulla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	25[illegible]
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	400
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	615 470
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3.	1,230
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	31	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8430	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	55
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	19
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10.	2,900
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 7	2035
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld, Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 6	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	1,620
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	265
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	75
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	dvdRs.2	225
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs4	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	212
Western India	1,230	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	500	375	6,525
Do, New Issue	3,000	375	625	93½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	85
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	[illegible]	500	500	5 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	55	990
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	2[illegible]0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]0	250	250	9 p 15	430
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Robert & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	13[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	133
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	16,000	000	1,000	25	545
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	8	152xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 8-23m., 7-29a. Low water, 1-16m., 2-16a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Address to Professor Velinker, Cosmopolitan Club, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—By permission of Captain Fleet and the officers of H. M. S. Magdala, their Band will play a selection of music in the intervals at to-day's meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Insurance of parcels to Kilindini, Lamu and Mombassa, in the British East Africa Protectorate.—Complete insurance is now available, up to a maximum limit of Rs. 500, for parcels addressed to Kilindini, Lamu and Mombassa, in the British East Africa Protectorate. The charges for insurance to destination are as follows:—When the amount to be insured does not exceed Rs. 100, 8 annas. For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof, 8 annas.

ABSCONDING CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—Doolaji Galaji, a Gujerati Koli, aged about forty or forty-five years, undergoing transportation for life, for murder, was brought to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, on the 27th ultimo, from the Ahmedabad Central Prison. At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, the lunatic escaped from the asylum by first forcing open the door of his cell and then by breaking an iron bar of a window of the verandah, whence he cleared off unnoticed by anyone. No special watch was said to have been kept over the man. He is reported to be violent and dangerous.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Adarji Dorabji, a Parsee tea merchant, residing on the first storey of a house in first Koliwada, Fort, has reported to the police that, about 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, his wife locked up the door of the house and went out. When she returned home, in the evening, she discovered that the place had been broken into by wrenching the padlock on the door. A wooden box was found to have been broken open, and a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 200, and one rupee in cash, abstracted therefrom. The police post is about two hundred yards away in Bazaar Gate Street.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A very interesting match was played at Surat, on Saturday, between the European Gymkhana and the Parsees in the lines on the parade-ground. It ended in a victory for the Parsees after a very hard struggle. Had it not been for the excellent batting and bowling of Mr. Ward, who took a lot of wickets and scored 31 runs in the second innings, the Parsees would have fared better. Both parties made equal runs in the first innings, viz., 57. In the second innings the Gymkhana scored 79, and the Parsees would have lost the game had it not been for the timely service of Messrs. Lawyer and Jhab, who scored respectively 35 and 23 runs. Mr. Ente bowled well for the Parsees. The match was won by one wicket and one run.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Soozoobai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, was yesterday, charged by Inspector Patterson, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide. About 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, the woman jumped into the Dhobie Talao Tank. The occurrence was noticed by the police. A man immediately jumped after the woman and rescued her from drowning. The woman in her defence said since a very long time she had been ailing, and she thought she could find relief only in death. She had no friends or relatives to whom she could go for help. She had determined to destroy herself, and would do so after her release from the jail. The Magistrate sentenced her to two months' simple imprisonment.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Abraham Samuel, a Bene-Israel, in company of two of his countrymen, was, on Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, going along Babulla Tank Road, in the direction of the J. J. Hospital, when he was accosted by Ali Mahomed Ahmed and another man. The latter demanded of Abraham some money for liquor. Abraham refused to accede to the demand, whereupon the two Mahomedans attacked him and tore from his coat pocket a leather purse, containing fifteen annas in silver and copper. Abraham's two companions ran away out of fear, leaving him in the lurch. One of them happened to meet a police sepoy on the road, and informed him of the occurrence. The sepoy promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting Ali Mahomed with the purse in his possession. The other man managed to escape. The man Ali Mahomed was, yesterday, charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with highway robbery. The case was remanded.

PENALTY FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nadali Sardar Ali, a Mahomedan reckla driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. On Monday night, the accused was driving the reckla along Colaba Causeway towards the Dock Gate at a furious pace, when, near the Wellington Junction, he ran into a tramcar which was proceeding towards Colaba. He did not stop his carriage after the collision, but urged his bullocks and drove away in the direction of the Custom House Road, being followed by the conductor of the tramcar, who held the two wooden posts of the reckla and continued chasing it. The reckla driver struck the conductor with a small stick which he had in his hand and made him let go the hold. The conductor then raised an alarm, when two policemen appeared, and stopped the reckla at some distance from the scene of the accident. The accused was fined Rs. 25 or in default was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

ROBBING THE PURSER OF THE S. S. EGYPT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton prosecuted one Mahomed Kareem, a Mahomedan coolie, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of stealing gold and silver articles, of the collective value of Rs. 264, belonging to Mr. John Coventry, purser on board the steamship Egypt, now lying in the Prince's Dock. The articles were kept by Mr. Coventry in the drawer of a Chinese cabinet in his cabin. Mr. Coventry left his cabin about 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and a few minutes after William Tramt, steward on board the vessel, noticed the accused in the complainant's cabin, actively engaged in removing the articles from the drawer. The accused then quietly walked out of the cabin, when Tramt followed him and arrested him with the property in his possession. The accused denied the charge, which he said had been concocted by the steward, with whom the accused had a quarrel on a previous occasion. None of the property was found on him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS PATHAN—Before Mr. S.B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers, charged Ikram Mahomed Din, a Pathan, residing at Oomercarry, with causing hurt to Raghunath Ramji, a Hindu. The complainant keeps a sweatmeat shop at DeLisle Road. On Sunday evening, the Pathan, while under the influence of liquor, went to the complainant's shop, and asked for some "bhujias." The shopkeeper demanded the money first, and this the Pathan refused, and an altercation ensued between the party. Some townsmen intervened and separated them, the Pathan leaving the shop quietly. A few minutes after the accused reappeared there, and taking his position on the opposite footpath started throwing stones at the complainant's shop. Two of the stones missed complainant, but a third one hit him on the head, causing a wound three inches long on the forehead. He was arrested and given in police custody. The injured shopkeeper was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to. The Pathan in his defence said that he was drunk at the time, and as the complainant abused him, he threw stones at him. The Magistrate sentenced the Pathan to one month's rigorous imprisonment and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	3	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	10
Total	11	12	83
Total plague deaths to date	46,934	40,846	
Same date, last year, 1898.	0	0	97

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE trial of the second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was resumed before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoners Maneklal Ghellabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having, on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Maneklal Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

Mr. William Sloane was further examined by Mr. Anderson for the prosecution. One of the documents he discovered in Bapujee's room was a *fac simile* of the letter of advice regarding the Hundee for Rs. 10,000. Witness spoke of the other papers he found in the room, and which had been produced before the magistrate. A bundle of five letters was found in the matters in Bapujee's room. A number of reed pens, steel pens, copying pencils, etc., were also found in the room. Witness also found a portfolio with various qualities of paper therein. Witness went round to the places of business of the bogus firms, to whom the payments on the forged hundees had been made. In the house of Damodhar Lakhmichand witness found currency notes for Rs. 7,000, and a box containing jewellery. In another house he found Rs. 400. Witness went to Patan from information received and got Rs. 3,000, from one Goverdhan Gopal. He also went to Bhownuggar, where Jivan made over to him about Rs. 2,500 with a number of ornaments. He next went to Ahmedabad, where Chotalal made over to witness gold ornaments and pointed out several places, where about Rs. 220 were recovered. He was afterwards arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: Maneklal was not present when I searched his place. He was in my charge during the time he was in custody. Jivan was a man who resided opposite the Pydhonee police station. He was not in Virji Cana's service. I searched Maneklal's room. Nothing was found in it beyond 20 fifty rupee notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I never had any conversation with Bapujee at all. I don't know that he is short sighted. I know Virji Cana. I know by repute that Virji had started a *sutta* bazar, and that Maneklal had started a rival *sutta* bazar, which threatened to ruin Virji's bazar. I did not see Virji Cana on the day Bapujee was arrested. Bapujee did not tell me that the papers I showed him were forged at Maneklal's request. Virji Cana did not press him to say so. Bapujee was arrested at a considerable distance from his house.

When you went to Bapujee's house, you sent a policeman to get up a "punch"?—One of the policeman I had with me.

Virji Cana was with you?—No.

You commenced the search before the "panch" arrived?—Yes.

And you know that it is contrary to orders?—I allowed Bapujee to go inside, and I remained outside.

How long did you wait outside?—About two minutes.

What made you go inside then?—I saw Bapujee crumpling something in his hand. Inspector Sultan Ali was with me at the time. I could not see where Bapujee got the papers from. I found some papers on Bapujee's bed under the pillow, and others shoved in under the mattres. There was a small cupboard in the room, but none of the papers were found therein.

Where did you begin to search. What did you search first?—I first searched the chair, then under the pillow, and then under the mattress.

Why did you say that the curtains were tucked in? I did not ask you about the curtains?

The Chief Justice: I understood your question to refer to a general search, and the witness probably so understood it also.

When did Jivan first give information to the police?—After he was bound over by the magistrate.

Cross-examined by prisoner Chotalal witness said five or six persons came to his house at Ahmedabad, from information given by Jivan.

Is not Jivan Virji's man?—Not to my knowledge. I asked you what you knew about the hundees. I did not convene a "panch," because you made a statement to me in the front portion of the house. I found various ornaments in your house. (Witness names them.)

Had you any warrant with you when you came to arrest me?—No.

Why did you then bring me to Bombay?—I did not force you to come. You made a statement and offered to come to Bombay to give evidence.

Did you take any ornaments off the person of my wife?—No.

Can you arrest a man without a warrant?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: After my return to Bombay, I made further enquiries. The prisoner was afterwards arrested.

Sultan Ali Sadat Ali, inspector of police, said he went to Bapujee's house on the 4th May. There were other policemen with him. Before the room was opened, a policeman was sent to get a "panch." Bapujee said he was perspiring, and he asked to be allowed to go in for a towel. Mr. Sloane gave him the key, Bapujee opened the room, and took up a towel from the chair. He also took up something from the bed. Witness drew Mr. Sloane's attention to it. Mr. Sloane asked Bapujee what was in his hand. Bapujee closed his hand. Mr. Sloane went in, opened his hand, and took out three papers. The "panch" came there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I saw some Parsees living on the ground floor. Some Parsee ladies came upstairs.

When Bapujee called out?—No. They may have learned that the police had gone upstairs.

Bapujee dresses in European clothes?—No. He puts on a coat and trowsers.

And carries a handkerchief?—Probably he does. There was a screen in the room.

When Inspector Sloane seized Bapujee, did you continue outside the room?—I went in afterwards.

Mr. Bapujee Dinanath, formerly interpreter, Small Causes Court, and now a pensioned Government officer, said he had considerable experience of native handwriting. Witness pointed out the similarity between the handwriting on certain of the documents shewn him.

Nowrojee Hormasjee said he was a member of a "panch" with Dr. Pendekar, which was formed by Inspector Sloane to examine the room of Bapujee. At the door of the room, witness saw Inspecor Sloane and Bapujee. Mr. Sloan had three papers in his hand, and said that Bapujee was going to tear them up. This was outside the room which was shut. Witness initialled each of the papers at the request of Mr. Sloane. Witness and other members of the "panch" then entered the room, and witness and the other members initialled the documents which were found by Mr. Sloane. The next day the "panch" assembled again in the same place and completed the inspection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I was in Court to-day before tiffin time. Mr. Sloane said those three papers were found in Bapuji's hand, and he was going to tear them up.

Did he say where they were found?—He said they were found with Bapuji.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: Somebody came to call me to-day at Framjee Sands and Co., and I came.

Ismailkhan Sahabkham, police havildar, said he was sent with one Goorrran Marwaree to Tullegaon on the 6th May last. Witness searched the house of Chandumull and brought to Bombay papers found in his house. Chandumull also came to Bombay. Witness made over the papers to Mr. Sloane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: His house searched in his presence. I was looking for Maneklal and his papers. I don't know how long Maneklal had been living at Tullegaon.

Lallji Hirji said he knew prisoner Maneklal. The handwriting of the letter witness was shown looked like his handwriting, but it was really not his handwriting. Witness went to Karachi in January last for the purpose of getting married, but he did not write any letters to Maneklal. In Karachi witness lived in the house of Lukhumsey Visram. Witness said he knew nothing about a letter he was shown. Witness gave the same answer with regard to another letter also. He did not write any letters from Karachi to Maneklal, nor did any body else on his behalf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young. I purchased wool at Karachi and dealt in it; I had nothing to do with forging hundees.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning, to-day being a native holiday.

YEMEN advices received at Constantinople report that Abdullah Pasha, having received some reinforcements, early in June moved against the tribes occupying Kuflet-el-Azin, but after marching four days north was overpowered and compelled to retreat to Sana. Orders have been sent to him from Constantinople to resume his march and push further north, but the Mushir and the Vali both declare that this is impossible.

AN animated debate took place in the Italian Chamber on June 28 on the royal decree. Ultimately the Premier, General Pelloux, declared that the Government would interpret compliance with its request to refer the decree to a parliamentary committee as an indemnity for the exceptional expedient of promulgating by royal decree a measure not sanctioned by the Chamber. By 208 votes to 138 the Chamber then agreed to refer the decree to a committee.

COPYRIGHT IN TELEGRAMS.

THE following is the text of the Bill recently introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to provide for the protection of telegraphic press messages:—

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of certain telegraphic press messages; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Telegraphic Press Messages Act, 1899;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of 1899.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 5, where any person lawfully receives in British India a telegraphic press message despatched to him from any place outside India, and publishes the same, or permits the same to be published, in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in British India, no other person shall, without the consent, express or implied, of such first-mentioned person, or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, publish, or cause to be published, in any newspaper or other printed paper, such message, or the substance thereof, or any extract therefrom, until after a period of thirty-six hours from the time of first publication in British India:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the publication of any such message after the expiration of sixty hours (exclusive of public holidays within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881) from the time of the receipt thereof as aforesaid.

Explanation 1.—The publication of any part of a telegraphic press message or of the substance thereof, or (excepting the publication of any similar message in like manner sent) of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon, or any reference to, such intelligence, shall be deemed to be a publication for the purposes of this Act.

Explanation 2.—A telegraphic press message despatched and received as aforesaid, which is transmitted by the person receiving the same to any newspaper published and circulated in British India, is a telegraphic press message within the meaning of this Act, although it is also transmitted to persons who pay or subscribe for the same.

3. (1). Whoever, in contravention of section 2, publishes any matter, or causes any matter to be published, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2). Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under this section, is again so convicted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

4. In any prosecution under this Act, the production of any document which purports to be a telegraphic message from some place outside India, received either directly, or through some other person who has received the same directly, and which has been delivered to some person entitled to receive the same by a telegraph officer, as defined by the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published as hereinbefore prescribed is a telegraphic press message within the meaning of this Act; and proof that any person is the owner, or is, or is acting, or appears to be acting as the editor or manager of a newspaper or other printed paper in which there has been any publication in contravention of the provisions of this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person has caused such unlawful publication.

5. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any telegraphic press message unless the same is printed and published under the heading "By Foreign Telegraph" and states the day and hour of its receipt.

(2) Every such statement as aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence of the time of receipt of the telegraphic press message to which it relates.

6. For the purposes of this Act all references to time shall be construed as referring to *Madras Time*

7. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any document published by, or under the authority of, the Government.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

On several occasions in the course of the last twenty-seven years the Government of India have received representations as to the expediency of securing some measure of protection for foreign telegraphic press messages received in British India. In 1885 it was decided to provide for the matter in a Bill to amend the law of copyright the introduction of which was at that time contemplated; but it was eventually decided that general legislation should not be initiated in India until the subject of copyright had been dealt with comprehensively for the whole of Her Majesty's dominions by Parliament.

Attention has again been drawn to the particular question of the protection of telegraphic news, and it seems to the Government of India that legislation regarding it is called for and that there is no necessity to postpone it any longer. The great importance to the Indian Public of a first-rate service of telegraphic news cannot be denied; it is undoubted that enterprise in that direction is being checked because the existing law recognizes no right of property in published telegrams, and the systematic piracy of expensive foreign press messages has been the result; and the need for legislation has lately been recognized and acted upon by the colonial legislatures of New Zealand, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Hong Kong and Ceylon. In these circumstances it has been decided to introduce the present Bill, which has been framed somewhat on the model of the most recent of the colonial enactments alluded to, namely, that passed into law in Ceylon last year and entitled "The Telegram Copyright Ordinance, 1898."

C. M. RIVAZ.

The 5th July, 1899.

FANATICISM AND CREDULITY.

IN the last issue of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Dayaram Gidumal, Judge, Shikarpur, Sind, tells an extraordinary story of a prisoner who was tried by him on a charge of attempted murder. The narrative is compiled from a translation of a statement made by the accused, Hazuri, who, although a Mahomedan Fakir, professed to believe in transmigration, and laid claim to the power of reviving the dead. In the course of his wanderings he met another Fakir, named Shauk Ali. The latter seems to have been much struck by Hazuri's spiritual gifts, and begged and prayed him for some of his wealth. Hazuri said: "I haven't a pie, my son. Go, fetch water for the thirsty for twelve months together. If you can't do that, go, beg bread and feed the poor and dogs, and Maula Ali will give you wealth." Shauk Ali said: "I don't want to work for twelve months, I want the wealth at once." Hazuri replied: "My Murshid is omnipresent. If I give you three sharal gashes on the throat, you will be ushered into his presence, into the presence of Maula Ali, into the presence of Allah, and you can then obtain as much treasure as you like." We go on to quote from the prisoner's statement: "My Murshid had told me that he had drawn his sword three times across my throat according to Sharal (law) at the time I had lain by the fire-place. I had reposed complete faith in him. So I had felt no pain, and by my Murshid's power, there was no cut visible. I wanted to try Shauk Ali's faith. Had he allowed me to give him the third cut, he would have seen his soul, and he would have risen from his body, and would have come to life again. My Murshid was present with me everywhere, and his mystic power is infinite." Shauk Ali lay down under a tree, and prepared to have his throat severed with three cuts according to law. But after the second cut he had had enough, and called out to Hazuri to stop. Hazuri seemed somewhat aggrieved at this want of faith: "I stopped at once, and said; 'Oh you unfortunate one, if you want me to stop, I stop.'" Certain villagers apparently then came up, and carried away the unfortunate Shauk Ali who was bleeding profusely. They informed the police, and thus it was that Hazuri got caught in the meshes of the law. The prisoner was afterwards discharged with a warning. But what a story of fanaticism and credulity!

SUPERFLUOUS WEDDING PRESENTS.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

"ATLAS" in the *World* has the following letter parable:—The other day I happened to enter the shop of Messrs. Bullion & Filigree, the well-known goldsmiths and silversmiths, and for the first time in my life had ocular demonstration of what brides and bridegrooms do with their superfluous wedding presents. Exposed for sale on a large tray was a miscellaneous collection of all the minor gifts which had been presented by affectionate friends to a certain happy couple on a recent smart and fashionable occasion. A multitude of travelling clocks, scent-bottles, *bonbonnieres etui*-cases, cigar-cases, card-cases, match-boxes, stamp-boxes paper-cutters, glove-stretchers, and the rest, confronted my gaze, and, what was more interesting, the cards of the generous donors were still affixed to them, some of them those of the august and others of them those of the wealthy. It did not strike me that the presents of these were quite so magnificent as one might have expected. The Duke of Omnium, the Marquis of Steyne, the Marchioness of Ferintosh and Carabas, the Countesses of Kew and Rockminster, Lords Noodle and Doodle, Sir Leicester Dedlock and Sir Mulberry Hawk, to say nothing of von Diddler and Bounderby, the millionaires, might certainly have been more handsome in their offerings But suffice it to say the whole lot were going at a tremendous sacrifice, while among them, as fortune willed it, I discovered my own humble gift with my own card and "good wishes" fastened to it, and I had the melancholy satisfaction of possessing myself of them once more at a much reduced price, for use either as an object-lesson or, should circumstances prove to strong for me, for economical presentation once more. What become of wedding presents was long a mystery to me. But now, thanks to Messrs. Bullion & Filigree, who do a brisk trade in them, I know, and wish others to know also.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	82	24	05	29	27	26	39
Tuesday, July 18th	0	3	0	5	0	4	0	7
Total	29	85	24	10	29	31	26	46
Total fall to July 18th, 1898	36	89	39	17	39	20	36	26
Total fall to July 18th, 1897	35	99	31	93	35	45	32	68

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	62	66
16th July, 1899	0	65
Total	63	31
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	13
Sunday, 16th July, 1899	0	5
Total	22	18
Total up to 16th July, 1898	16	70
Total up to 16th July, 1897	8	24

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere except in the Punjab, briskly at Karachi, Amednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Secunderabad, and Colombo, and slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Raipur and are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong, to a gale in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 24 at Deesa, Rajkot and Belgaum, 22 at Masulipatam, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, and 20 at Neemuch and Malegaon.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Deesa and Lahore, and the minimum 4° to 5° in excess at Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (3·61") and Jubulpore (3·29"), over an inch at Cawnpore (1·57"), Delhi and Allahabad (1·05"), nearly an inch at Hoshangabad, and under forty cents at Jhansi, Agra, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore and Colombo.

A small depression is shown by the abnormals to exist at and about Allahabad and Jubulpore, and rain, is likely in the Central and North-West Provinces. The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is weaker than usual and although the weather over the greater part of the Peninsula is somewhat more favourable, the rainfall will probably be of local character and light to moderate in quantity.

The S.S. "Safari" left Mombassa on the 5th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 2° N. Longitude 45° E. fresh wind from south and cloudy rainy weather; thence to Latitude 9° and Longitude 53° E. south-west monsoon force 5 to 7 Beaufort's scale, cloudy weather and a high sea, to arrival in Port on the 15th fresh monsoon, cloudy and a moderate sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

TUESDAY: The changes of pressure to-day are important. It has risen slightly in the Punjab and fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and Bombay. The anomalies hitherto existing in the pressure distribution are thus diminished, and pressure is practically normal over the Peninsular. The depression in Bengal has moved in a west North-Westerly direction, and has coalesced with the depression in the North-West Provinces. The combined depression is of feeble intensity, but has caused moderate to heavy general rain in the Central Provinces. Jabbulpore and Saugor have received three inches, Sambalpur and Pachmarhi two, and Hoshangabad one. Light to moderate rain has also fallen in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, South-East Punjab, and eastern hill districts of Upper India. Akyab has recorded eight inches, Chakrata five and Moulmein, Rangoon, Berhampore, Durbhanga, Hazaribagh, Allahabad, Bahraich, Cawnpore Bareilly, Delhi, Mussoorie and Sutna, between one and two inches. The temperature is about the normal on the Madras Coast and Deccan, the Punjab and Rajputana, and is below it in Berar, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, and Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th July, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·726
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	409
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	4·09
" " year	26·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	0·08

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 17.

10 p.m.	81·2

TUESDAY.—JULY 18.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	83 8
4 p.m.	82·9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant:—Gunner E Cranston.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 17

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here, from Bombay, day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 17.

The City Line steamer City of London arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady

2¾ per cent. Consols	106 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 7-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE Madrid correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on June 28:—Popular disturbances continued all through yesterday at Saragossa, despite the proclamation of the state of siege. The mob uttered seditious cries, and violently insulted the troops. The Cavalry dispersed the groups, and the Infantry charged many times with fixed bayonets. When several officers and soldiers had been wounded, the order was given for volleys to be fired. Fourteen of the rioters were severely wounded and taken to hospital. Many more were slightly wounded.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,'

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

CONSOLS dropped 1-4 per cent in London yesterday, to 106 1-4. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 101 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent. to 112 1-2. and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 3-16 per cent, to £66 7-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on both Short London Bills, at 3 months' sight, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills, was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 60 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 1-2 dollars. Some £150,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. Braziers' copper was quoted at £85.

The goat skin Sales opened yesterday in London, with a steady tone generally. Bombay were in good demand; heavy Bombay were 1d. higher, and light remained at last sales rates. The number of goat skins sold was 1,223,000; and that of sheep, 719,000.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 34 3-4s., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier; Linseed at 39 3-4s., July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, sellers via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrival steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot prices were without change; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the near positions. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued unchanged in New York at 6 3-16 cents. per lb.; September Futures were 2 points higher at 5·49 cents., and December 5 points, at 5·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Locally, we have had a very quiet Cotton Market to-day. The only sales reported were 1,150 bales on account of the Mills, exporters not having operated.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,236	bales.
Wheat	21,404	cwts.
Linseed	6,220	"
Rapeseed	10,053	"
Poppyseed	1,295	"
Castorseed	4,058	"
Rice	4,448	"

FREIGHTS.—Business for Antwerp has been done, in a quiet market, at 17s. 6d. per ton, July-August shipment.

EXCHANGE has continued quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., but only a little was obtained at that rate, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16d	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a dull feeling in the market to-day with 100 5-16 and 100 1-4 quoted for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—Queen Mills are Rs. 20 lower; Central India, China, and Currimbhoy have advanced Rs. 5 each; Mofussil and New Indian are Rs. 2 1-2 lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Newcastle, 2,214 tons, Captain James Upson sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE s s Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain D Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Massowa 9th July, in ballast. She met with moderate S W monsoon, during the voyage.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,802 tons, Captain J Bullock arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (16th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (24th June) with cargo of coal. She experienced during the voyage ordinary S W monsoon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka, 732 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Jamnadas, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 1st July, via Colombo, with a general cargo. She encountered very heavy monsoon weather and sea during the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain E Stabb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th June, via coast ports, with a general cargo, During the voyage she experience moderated monsoon on the Malabar coast, with heavy rain up to Tellichery.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—For Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. E. A. Higgs, Mr. F. D. Mathews, Mr. T. Landsdowne, Lieutenant C. B. Thackery, Mr. C. Francke.—For Singapore, Mrs. H J. Sherwood. For Hongkong.—Mr. B. B. Bhesania, and Mr. Rahimbhoy Fazulbhoy.—For Sydney, Mrs. Archer, Captain H. A. Moore, Captain Pitts, Messrs. Pitts, Misses Pitts, and Mr. G. Brayshaw.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Lalpoora s	Stabb	Calcutta, June 29.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, June 16.
	Istrar s	McKay	Newport, June 24.
	Kirklee s	Sutherland	Massowa, July 9.
	Kerbella s	Willis	Moulmein, July 1.
	Moshtari s	Owen	Aden.
	Den of Airlie s		Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Clan Menzies s	Becket	Vizagapatam.
	Bormida s	Delaya	Genoa.
	Newcastle s	Upson	Antwerp.
	Chusan s	Street	Shanghai.
	King Arthur s	Barron	Jeddah, &c.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bezwada, for Shanghai.
" Kirklee, for Kobe.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Lalpoora, for Rangoon, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—30 bales wool, Jiana Vally; 10 bales wool, Tokarsee Shamjee; 80 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussonjee; 45 bales wool, Luckmidas Shamjee; 45 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton fly, Wagjee Korjee; 158 bales wool, Moti Jetha; 20 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—25 bales skins, and 7 bales hides, W & A Graham & Co; 8,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal; 2,001 cwt castor seed, Wagjee Bacher; 6,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Wagji Bacher; 12 cwt dry ginger and 16 cwt fishmaws, M Jaffer; 15 cwt peacock feathers and 25 cwt deer horns, Megjee Mohomed and Co; 50 cwt deer horns, Jan M Rehimtoola; 32 cwt deer horns, Shurriff Bhimjee; 35 cwt deer horns, A Kurrim Mohomed; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trentham Hall s—200 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton fly, Isaac Wright and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat and 2,001 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed R Kaderbhoy; 2,001 cwt gingelyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 110 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 3,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunraven s—1,000 cwt bone pieces, Allarakhia Canjee; 33 cwt bone meal, and 152 cwt Sunflower seeds, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee; 157 cwt gum and 450 cwt myrabolam, Jetha Premjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt linseed and 2,122 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,424 cwt rapeseed, Megjee Vasubdas; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—24 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Murex s—7,030 cwt linseed and 3,400 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 19,800 cwt wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwt mahuaseed, Wagjee Bacher.

Ethelhilda s—1,714 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Murex s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1,232 cwt linseed, Glade and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BACON—July 13, at Umballa, Clare, the dearly loved wife of C H Bacon, Sergeant-Instructor, North-Western Railway Rifles, aged 37.

ROSS JONES—July 12, at Amo Tea Estate, South Sylhet, suddenly, from diabetic coma, Hortense, the wife of F Ross Jones.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1899.

A PUBLIC benefactor, Mr. C. Godfrey Guempel, and Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co. have published a modest volume on the Plague in India which is an impeachment of the Government, the medical profession and the bacteriologists for their culpable failure to find a remedy for that visitation. It is also an appeal to the Government and to the profession to try a new method of rendering plague innocuous. Mr. Guempel is a German scientist and a Civil Engineer. Having no professional connection with medicine, nor with bacteriology, he is able to pronounce an impartial judgment upon both. He sets out to prove that the greatest and indeed the only safeguard against plague is a natural immunity, and that all efforts should be directed to the discovery of the nature and the cause of this immunity, already possessed by the great bulk of the population. The task will then be to impart it to the susceptible minority. When this is done, the epidemic will be stamped out—a fact which has been attempted once or twice before. A rapid review of official and medical reports has satisfied the writer that nothing has yet been done to deal with plague:—"There is no gleam of light out of all the endeavours to build up an effective therapeutic system against the plague; the susceptible portion of the community is attacked, and recovers or dies according as the individual constitution either overcomes the disease or succumbs; meantime the efforts of the doctors seem to be concentrated on the search for the bacillus—not with the object of curing the malady, but for the purpose of diagnosis only. The patient may have all other symptoms which formerly were considered as constituting in the aggregate the disease called plague; but now the doctor says: If the bacillus is not present, or cannot be found, in or about the body—the attack is not one of true plague. But whether true plague or not, the treatment is equally helpless; the patient recovers or dies, whatever the diagnosis." This is painfully true, and none are more conscious of the fact than the medical faculty. Dr. Marion Hunter, when plague officer in Poona, confessed that efforts to stamp out the disease were so comparatively unsuccessful that, in her opinion, the suggestion to burn down insanitary areas might have to be seriously considered. Mr. Guempel is horrified that such an idea should pervade the minds of the medical staff combating the plague. In his view, all that is required is a spoonful of table salt, taken daily. The reason is this; there can be no healthy protective white corpuscle in the blood superior in vitality to the plague bacillus, if there be not a certain quantum of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. That acid cannot exist without sodium chloride, otherwise common salt. This view has the support of Dr. Hans Buchner, President of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Munich, and other German authorities.

Ever since 1890, Professor Buchner, a distinguished bacteriologist, has accumulated evidence to prove that the resistance of the organism against bacteria depends directly upon the amount of its mineral constituents, of which the most important is sodium chloride. When that is abstracted from the serum, the latter becomes ineffective against bacteria, but it recovers its protective qualities by the restitution of the lost minerals, especially common salt. In Europe, salt is abundant and cheap, and the population generally consume sufficient for health. But the learned professor considers that Mr. Guempel is quite right in maintaining that this is not the case in India, where a high duty on salt places it out of the reach of the people. Partly through poverty and partly from habit they rarely use it, and thus lose the power of resisting infectious diseases. This applies in a special degree to vegetarians, as Professor Bunge has pointed out in his Text book of Physiological Chemistry. Dr. Buchner proceeds: "That such a deficiency of common salt, when it exists, can be very harmful, and must essentially increase the predisposition for infection, I consider—in accordance with my experiments—as certain. The possibility of such deficiency of common salt which I did not think probable for Europeans, I must admit as possible for the inhabitants of India. I must however, add that, according to my inquiries, sodium chloride is by no means the only salt capable of performing the important office assigned to the alkali-salts in the human body, but that other mineral salts are equally effective. I do not mean to say, however, that experiments should be made with sodium sulphate, since I am convinced that sodium chloride is the most suitable for the human organism. I wish to point this out in order to indicate that sodium chloride must not be looked upon as a specific against the plague." The professor gives his full support to the suggestion of Mr. Guempel that a practical experiment should be made by the Indian Government by distributing common salt among the members of the community in which plague has broken out. Such an experiment, he considers, would have a strong scientific basis. The fact is recalled by the author, to show the curative efficacy of simple salt, that in Hamburg, in 1892, during the cholera epidemic, it was found that "after all other attempts to beneficially influence the course of the disease had failed, the remedy left is: common salt in solution, injected subcutaneously or intravenously, as the only reliable means for combating the disease and saving the sufferer's life."

Dr. Emmerich and Dr. Isuboi in their work on the Nature of the Protective and Curative Substances of the Blood, published at Wiesbaden in 1892, hold that anti-toxin serum, without common salt, loses its bactricidal quality. Every serum to be injected must contain nearly one per cent. of sodium chloride, otherwise the serum is harmful to the system. The proposed practical experiment would take this form: a community of, say, some 20,000 inhabitants being attacked by plague, the authorities would supply half an ounce of common salt per day per head for one month, that would be roughly ten tons of salt. Three and a half ounces per head, weekly, with printed instructions prescribing the manner of using it, should be distributed. All farinaceous food should be cooked in slightly salted water, and no water should be drunk without a small quantity of salt being dissolved in it, but not sufficient to flavour the water. The rationale of it is that salt is a necessary constituent of the blood and that it has various functions in the human organism which it can perform only when present in sufficient quantity. Its deficiency leaves the serum of the blood powerless in the presence of plague or other microbes. Deficiency is caused by evaporation from the skin and by the consumption of liquids. The necessary supply must be renewed daily. Mr. Guempel's book with Professor Buchner's letter have been submitted to the Secretary of State and duly acknowledged. Whether the Government will order the proposed experiment to be made, is not yet known. In any case, it may be worth the attention of medical men who lament that the regular pharmacopœia is practically powerless in the presence of plague.

MR S. J. WILDE, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, had a gratifying report to present to the shareholders, the other day, in London. Traffic on both their own line and those they manage for Government showed better results, and in consequence, instead of receiving as the company's share of the combined surplus profits of the system the anticipated sum of three and a half lakhs of rupees, they received more than double the amount. The first three months of the half-year, in spite of the renewed severe outbreak of plague in Bombay, showed very favourable results in comparison with the corresponding months of last year as regards the traffic earnings of the system generally. The B. B. and C. I. line showed an increase of more than seven lakhs, or 20 per cent., and the State lines showed an increase of more than Rs. 9½ lakhs, or 18 per cent., over the gross earnings for the first three months of 1898. Since March, the export traffic, which in April, May, and June last year was exceptionally heavy, produced the largest receipts ever obtained for those months, but these results are not being maintained, for the receipts have steadily fallen off, and there was every week a constantly increasing comparative loss of earnings, so that the officers in India now expect the gross receipts of the half-year will show with 1898 a diminution on the B. B. and C. I. of Rs. 1,85,000, and on the State lines worked for Government of Rs. 95,000. The chairman might have explained that this was due only to temporary causes and that the competition of other companies had had no effect on the returns. The B. B. and C. I. management of State lines has been eminently satisfactory and the Company is justfied in hoping that Government will prolong the arrangement. In 1905 the Secretary of State can, under the Contracts of 1855 and 1859, take over the Company's own railway, and the claim, therefore, reminded themselves that any arrangement they make now with him for continuing the working of the State lines after June next can only apply to the limited period, embracing 5 1-2 years, from 1st July, 1900, to 31st December, 1905, and for that period they could not expect any direct share in the profits arising from those lines. But indirect benefits from the connection of the two systems will still continue, if the management remains as it is, and the matter will doubtless be decided before the next half-yearly meeting. We notice that at the meeting Mr. J. O'Connell, a shareholder and an ex-official, proposed to augment the customary vote of thanks to the staff in India by the grant of a bonus. Looking to the fact that they should get from the balance of accumulation of profits five and a-half times as much as they were told by the chairman they might expect, namely, £27,000, instead of £5,000, and that the surplus profits for the last half-year were more than double what it was estimated they would be in December last, being seven and a-half lakhs instead of three and a-half lakhs, they might probably never again, he remarked, have such a favourable opportunity of giving some tangible recognition of their appreciation of the services of the staff in India—not only the heads of departments and their assistants, but the staff generally. He, therefore, moved the payment of a special bonus, to be deducted from the surplus, to the extent of one shilling per £100 stock. This would give about £3,775 to the staff; and at the current value of the stock would not be more than five-pence per £100. Looking to the serious trouble and inconvenience that a neighbouring company had had with a portion of its staff, he thought, they could not too highly appreciate the loyalty and efficiency of the staff in India; and Mr. O'Connell was right, but the chairman intimated that even if the proposal had been seconded, he had great experience in the working of companies, and it was always, he thought, a grand mistake for shareholders to interfere in the affairs of the staff. The directors knew what was going on, and what were proper payments to make, and that was one of the matters that should always be left in the hands of the board. He would object most strongly to the shareholders dealing with such a matter. He could not, would not, and did not put it to the meeting, treating with scant courtesy an old servant of the Company whose experience and knowledge of "what is going on" is certainly not exceeded by that of any member of the board.

CAPTAIN FIELD, R. N., in command of H.M.S. Marathon, the other day, had to take his ship over to the Maldive islands, carrying with him on the return voyage Mr. Dadabhoy, a Parsi graduate, who was the Sultan's Private Secretary. As the local papers said, the affair is shrouded in mystery, but Mr. Dadabhoy on the one hand, and Mr. Syed Abdul Khader on the other, have been trying to lift the veil. The former says Captain Field acted arbitrarily; the latter, that he did well, and the very fact of Mr. Dadabhoy's having to get over in advance of the cruiser was in itself a suspicious act. It is not probable that Captain Field treated Mr. Dadabhoy unkindly, even if he had him as a prisoner, and Mr. Khader, in justifying the action of Captain Field, gives us a character sketch of the reigning Sultan. He has been, we are told, a scheming and a designing personage from his boyhood. He hoodwinked his brother-in-law, Mahomed Didi, with the false promise of placing the late Sultan's eldest son on the throne of his forefathers. He entreated Ibrahim Didi and Karemjee to place him on the throne, and promised to be utterly guided by them and never for a moment to forget their kindness. When he was placed on the throne and confirmed on it by the exertions of these gentlemen, he banished Muhamed Didi from Male, imprisoned the lawful heir and treated him with great inhumanity for some time. He deceived Ibrahim Didi, his Prime Minister, by a childlike obedience. He fooled Karemjee by professions of eternal gratitude. But all of a sudden he turned over a new leaf, and began to show symptoms of disobedience and discontent. He waited for an opportunity to bite the hand he once pressed. That opportunity did come. As soon as he obtained the Jubilee medal, he asserted his independence of all control. He was too great a man to be led by a virtuous minister. He must have his own way. He must enjoy life in the company of his "friends." He would brook no check or control. He forced his great minister to retire from active life in disgust. As if this was not enough, he has shown the greatest ingratitude to his only staunch friend and benefactor in the real sense of the word. Mr. Syed Abdul holds, as almost his greatest folly, the desire to employ a Private Secretary. Mr. Dadabhoy accuses Mr. Ibrahim Didi of dishonesty. Mr. Khader defends him, and whereas one says he acts unfairly to Bombay merchants, the other declares he did nothing of the kind. When he was minister he accumulated funds which the Sultan is now squandering, and he has no use for either minister or private secretary. He is enriching his wives and his relations with the money his former minister got together, and preparing himself for a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, the advent of which may be hastened by the report which Captain Field has sent in to the acting Governor of Ceylon.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution, dated June 15, and placed on the table only yesterday, has reference to grants to certain local bodies in aid of the expenditure on plague operations incurred by them. The text of the document will be found in our news columns. Government, it appears, has now considered the case of all local bodies on its merits and with special reference to the actual cash balance of the local body concerned, the extent to which it has made efforts by economies in other directions to meet the expenditure formed in it by plague, its general capacity for meeting the burden by taxation, and the extent to which it has been stricken. To those bodies which were unable to obtain credit in the open market loans have been granted from State funds, and the Accountant-General is instructed to pay over to the local bodies concerned without delay such of the sums as have not yet been made over to them.

A RECENT Army Circular notifies that the Deoli Irregular Force, the Erinpura Irregular Force, the Meywar Bhil Corps, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Bhopal Battalion, and the Nepal Escort will in future be granted medals for meritorious service and good conduct with annuties and gratuities as sanctioned for the Native Armies of India in clause 115 of India Army Circulars of 1888, to the following extent, viz.:—One meritorious service medal with an annuity of Rs. 25. Two long service medals with gratuities of Rs. 25 annually One good conduct medal without gratuity annually. For the purpose of the grant of these rewards, the Malwa Bhil Corps and the Nepal Escort will be grouped together as one unit.

SCANTINESS of rain is beginning to cause anxiety in the Central Provinces, where a wide area, comprising approximately the limits of Old Nagpur territory, is suffering, and where the resisting power of the people has been so reduced by the late famine, that what in more prosperous years would have been temporary scarcity is dangerously liable to become converted into absolute famine. The authorities, however, are upon the alert; and it is even said, though not yet confirmed officially, that the Viceroy may return to Calcutta from his autumn tour via Bengal-Nagpur Railway in order personally to visit the area affected.

A CURIOUS explanation is given of the delays which have recently taken place in the transmission of telegraphic messages between Bombay and Northern India. It is to the effect that the monsoon has brought up so much salt with it in the air from the Arabian Sea, as to coat the insulators and interfere with the electrical working of the lines along the coast.

WE understand it is now settled that H. E. the Viceroy will make a short tour this autumn, at the conclusion of the Simla season, visiting Delhi, Agra, Rajputana, and Central India before proceeding to Calcutta.

THE Gumatti outlaws under Sailgi are reported too be living in Khost. It is said that the party consists of about twenty men, and that they intend to raid into Kurram.

THE R. A. M. Corps are to have a change in uniform, their facings being changed from black to pale blue.

AT the end of last month two men of the Dir Levies, when returning to Gujar after escorting the dak to Ziarat, were attacked near Sheri (about half way between Ziarat, and the top of the Lowarai Pass) by a small party of armed men. Both the Levy men were wounded and the Enfield rifles carried off. The Chitrali levies on duty at Ziarat turned out on hearing of the affair and pursued the thieves, but failed to come up with them.

ORDERS have been issued that in future no officers will be appointed to Gurkha regiments who exceed five feet ten inches in height, or who measure less than thirty-eight inches round the chest. This new departure is, we venture to think, distinctly to be commended. Officers over a certain height are undoubtedly out of place among the Gurkhas, and the smart appearance of a battalion of these sturdy little warriors on parade has always been liable to be somewhat marred by a marked incongruity in stature between the rank and file and their British leaders. On active service too, a tall British officer in a Gurkha battalion is a conspicuous figure for the enemy's marksmen to pick off.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DEC. RENNICK made over charge of the Jullundur district early in May, on reversion to the Military Department, under the 55 years' rule. Mr. C. M. King succeeded him, but proceeded on three months' leave on the 28th June. Mr. L French, an Assistant Commissioner of some eighteen months' service, holds charge temporarily, which means that there will be yet another change before Mr. King's return to duty. It is clear from other actual and contemplated postings which we have recorded, that the Punjab Government are not yet able to follow the line indicated by Lord Curzon and effectively check the perpetual transfers of judicial and executive officers which so greatly detracts from good administration.

THE Simla Municipal report for 1898-99 shows that the revenue was Rs. 2,24,000, of which the taxe on houses and lands provided Rs. 1,11,000, octroi Rs. 87,000, servants Rs. 16,178 and animals and vehicles Rs. 9,000. The lodging house rules have been most strictly enforced, but many houses, despite the number of prosecutions, are overcrowded by servants and coolies seeking work, and loafers and beggars. Much attention has been given to sanitary improvements, and the Committee strongly urge the municipal offices being severed from the Town Hall and placed in a suitable building. Central depots are to be established for the sale of municipal forest produce, and the report contains interesting appendices on the municipal forests, orchards and gardens. Three lakhs of rupees were borrowed during the year for the extension of the water works scheme, and Major Carson, Secretary, Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary, and Captain Donlea, Superintendent of the Annandale garden, are especially mentioned for good work.

IN July 1888 the Government of India decided that, without its special orders, no officer of Government in receipt of furlough or leave allowance, could take service under any other employer in India, and no officer whose services had been lent to any other employer in India could take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quitted his employment for the period of such leave. These orders have just been considerably modified. Now, no gazetted officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take private service in India; and in the case of non-gazetted officers the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining private employment, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave. The provision still holds good that no officer whose services have been lent can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Governmet of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave; but the new orders are framed in a more generous spirit, and will often prove very acceptable to Government servants on long leave.

AUR was re-occupied on Thursday at sunrise, and now there is no village in the Jullundur district which is still out in camp. In the hospital at Aur there is one old plague case, now in a state of convalescence. It may, therefore, be said with truth that, for the time at least, plague has disappeared from the Jullundur district, and the executive staff is being rapidly reduced. The main work now will be to detect at once any fresh outbreak of plague, and it is on the observation staff that this responsibility rests. The Commissioner, it is understood, is to visit Nowashahr immediately for the purpose of conferring some mark of honour on a few of those native gentlemen who have cordially co-operated in fighting the plague. Generally speaking, the people have borne with exemplary patience the real trouble that plague measures involve. It is no light thing to turn out of one's home into chappars, especially in the burning heat, or worse still in the rains. And the disinfection process must have been very repugnant to the average native. Yet it has been borne, if not cheerfully, at least patiently, and this year all along there has been no open resistance to any of the measures taken. In a few cases there has been a sullen passive refusal to co-operate, but that is all. It is only right, remarks the Lahore paper, to say that the success of plague measures this year is due to Captain James more than to any one else. He has been in close touch with the people throughout, and has made plague measures almost popular, though he has never hesitated about turning out a village where that course seemed imperative. Mr. Cox, too, in charge of the police, has done his part thoroughly well. The almost entire absence of complaint against the police is as high a compliment to the efficiency of his work as could be given. And let it be added, that the work the police did was the most trying and the dullest imaginable. What is surprising is not that here and there the police have failed, but that they have borne their difficult work with such spirit, and have shown such a regard for their duty.

THE Duke of Northumberland, who is to receive the late Duke of Beauforts blue ribbon, is to be invested by the Queen herself with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle very shortly.

IT comes from Rome that the Indian Government have made large purchases of mules for mountain batteries and transport. They are to be delivered immediately. The "Mail" correspondent mentions a report in Rome that the Indian authorities are preparing for a large military expedition.

THE extraordinary session of the Roumanian Parliament was opened at Bucharest on June 24 by King Charles, who was accompanied by the Crown Prince. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty stated that the extraordinary session had been convoked solely for the purpose of passing several urgent measures.

THERE was a discussion in the Chamber in Madrid on the 28th with regard to the Anti-Budget demonstrations and riots. In reply to Senor Romero Robledo, who warned the Government that the movement might soon assume the proportions of a revolution, the Premier said that no statement could be made on the subject before public order was restored.

DEMONSTRATIONS have been held at Saragossa, Madrid, and Seville, to protest against the Budget proposals of the Spanish Government. At Saragossa the mob pillaged the building of the Council General and threw stones at the gendarmes, several of whom were injured. The troops were called out and charged the crowd. Martial law has been proclaimed, and all the shops are shut.

THE garrison of Saragossa has been reinforced by a Line regiment and a body of Cavalry. The Captain-General issued another Proclamation, saying that he would send before a summary court-martial all the rioters who were seized with fire-arms. According to the reports received by the authorities from Saragossa, Grenada, and Puerto Santa Maria, the mobs showed most fury against the Jesuits and religious orders, whose colleges were attacked and damaged, though guarded by troops.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reports that a workman named Montag, living at Mannheim, in Baden, has succeeded in manufacturing artificial coal, earth and several mineral residual substances being the components. Trials with small and large quantities of the new fuel made under expert supervision have succeeded admirably. The heat produced was very great, while the ashes remaining per kilogramme (2·205 lb.) of burned fuel weighed only 9dwt. A company has been formed for the exploitation of this striking discovery, and is at present negotiating for the purchase of an extensive tract of land in the suburbs of Mannheim for the erection of manufacturing works.

THE Queen has granted unto each of the undermentioned officers her Royal license and authority that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of the Third Class, conferred upon them by his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar for distinguished bravery before the enemy under fire while in command of Zanzibar troops lent by his Highness for Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald's expedition in British East Africa and Uganda:—Captain and Brevet Major Herbert Henry Austin, R.E.; Captain George Somers McLoughlin, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Captain John David Ferguson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.; Lieutenants Cecil Edward Pereira, Coldstream Guards; the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, Royal Horse Guards; and Richard George Tyndall Bright, Rifle Brigade.

THE opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels on June 28 was fairly calm, although the members of the Left and Right exchanged sarcastic remarks on the measures taken by the quaestors. Finally, however, the order of the day proposed by the Socialists was rejected, while the order of the day of the Right, expressing confidence in the President, was adopted against the vote of the Socialists. The announcement of the result was the signal for an uproarious brawl. The Socialists whistled and shouted, and blew trumpets which they had brought with them for the purpose. Nearly all the deputies with one accord leaped from their seats and rushed to the floor of the House, where a regular free fight was soon in progress. The President suspended the sitting amid an indescribable uproar, and soldiers were called in to clearthe public galleries.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE CAPE.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Balfour, in the course of a statement on public business before the House, promised that there should be a debate on South Africa, which was essential under present circumstances.

Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question, explained that the batteries recently sent to the Cape were reliefs, but the batteries already there would remain if they were required.

JULY 18.

Despatches from Pretoria state that a prolonged secret session of both Volksraads and the Executive was held yesterday.

It is understood that important concessions in the direction of Sir Alfred Milner's demands are now being favourably entertained.

RETURN OF MR. RHODES TO THE CAPE.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Capetown, yesterday and drove rapidly away to forestal the crowd.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord George Hamilton was absent from the House of Commons yesterday, and consequently a long argumentative question, of which Sir Seymour King had given notice, asserting Prince Ranjit Singji's rights to the Navanagar succession, was not asked; but Mr. Maclean, member for Cardiff, and Sir Henry Fowler protested against the character of the questions to be put as making accusations against the Government of India and certain native Princes.

The Speaker promised to examine the questions, and to amend them if they were irregular.

CEYLON WASTE LANDS ORDINANCES.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, declined to accede to the request of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, for an independent enquiry into the Ceylon Waste Lands Ordinances, and he rebutted the criticisms adverse to Sir West Ridgeway, the Governor of Ceylon.

THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

At to-day's sale, Assam and Java teas with the draft allowance were plentiful, but prices were below the average.

The sale of some tea without reserve, and with no draft allowance, is advertised for the 24th instant.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

The fourth test match commenced, to-day, at Manchester.

England in the first innings made 372, towards which Hayward contributed 130.

At the close of the day's play the Australians had lost one wicket for one run.

VOLUNTARY INOCULATION AGAINST ENTERIC FEVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Formal intimation has now been conveyed to the Medical authorities to the effect that the Government of India have sanctioned the resumption of voluntary inoculation at the public expense against enteric fever.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, Royal Artillery, Army Head-quarters, falls vacant next month, as Colonel Stopford is understood not to intend to return at the end of his leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, now officiating, has not the three years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel necessary to enable him to be permanently appointed, but will no doubt be allowed to continue officiating until he has the qualifying service.

Captain Widdicombe, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling, Malakhand Force, vice Tarti, reverted to his regiment.

Exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Bell, Quarter-master, 2nd Royal Inniskillings, and Captain Jones, Quarter-master, 2nd Liverpools.

Captain Bowles, 1st East Surreys, is transferred from Jhansi to be Station Staff Officer, Delhi.

Major Searle, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been deputed for plague duty at Poona.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 18.

To-day's proceedings in the outrage case were very brief. Private Sullivan deposed to Mah Gore coming to the barracks on April 2 soliciting the men. The seven accused went with her into a neighbouring nullah. Forty to fifty other soldiers were looking on. A number of Burmese soldiers stood, but he could not say if the soldiers retaliated. He saw two European civilians, who spoke to the soldiers. He saw Horricks being arrested by the police near the woman.

A Burman witness was being examined, when the Public Prosecutor said that the Interpreter was quite incompetent; and the case was adjourned for the attendance of a suitable man.

The use of the proceedings of the Military Court of Enquiry will be argued to-morrow.

THE POONA SEASON.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, JULY 18.

The first ball of the season came off to-night at Government House, Ganeshkhind, when there was a large assemblage of the elite of the station. The arrangements were much the same as before. The grounds and buildings were nicely illuminated with an array of lamps and Chinese lanterns. The programme consisted of sixteen dances with two extras, the music being supplied by the Governor's Band.

After the ball, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Havelock left Poona for Ootacamund. The roads for Ganeshkhind were lighted.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

To-day's returns show 53 cases and 51 deaths in the City; and in the Cantonment 19 cases and 7 deaths. The total mortality was 77.

The Training College in the City has been closed.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

AN OPERETTA BY STRAUSS.

WATER COLOURS AT SPENCER HOUSE.

WOMEN AND THE STAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

AN intimate friend of the late Johann Strauss informs the "New Freie Presse" that there is an unknown operetta of his lying buried in the library of the Theatre an der Wien. It is the first work of the kind he ever composed except for two acts of a work called "Romulus," which he laid aside because it did not please him. The libretto of the new work which is called "The Merry Wives of Vienna," was written by the humorist Joseph Braun, and pleased Strauss exceedingly. He intended the chief part for Josefine Gallmeyer, a favourite comic singer. Strauss had a contract with the Theater an der Wien that all his operettas must be first performed there, and when Frl. Gallmeyer passed to the Carltheater the operetta was put away for the time. She never returned, but fell ill and died, and as Strauss never found a singer to his liking for the chief part, the operetta is still unperformed.

Mr. Henry Newman, a choice collection of whose water-colour drawings has been opened for view at Spencer House, has wandered from Florence and Venice to Kyoto and Nikko, seeking the picturesque in all countries, and where he has found it, putting it upon his paper. He has evidently an eye sensitive to impressions both of form and of colour, an eye for the decorative, and for decoration that is refined rather than striking or effective. He would, therefore, be at his best in Japan, as, indeed, we find to be the case on a first stroll past the screens which hold these 53 drawings and studies. He appreciates not merely the beauty, but the quaintness of Japanese subjects, and has caught a little of the infection of these born masters of decorative art. So he gives us (No. 2) a "Trained Plum Tree," with its twisted, contorted branches clothed with white blossoms seen against a wall of delicate maize-like yellow. He paints these petals softly and lightly, and the convolutions of the tree—the prunus so dear to the Japs—take harmonious lines. Or he gives us a series—Nos. 4 to 7—of sketches of the wood carvings of the Temple of Iyeyasu, Nikko, with their harmonious, varied, intricate colour, the blue-winged pheasant surrounded by foliage, the harmony of hue assorting with the harmony of the low-toned colour. Where his work deals with detail decoratively conceived and delicately rendered, where, in fact, it is most characteristic of the East and of Japan, he is at his best, as in the "Magnolia Group" (No. 12), with its white petals, pink tinted against the cool coloured stone-work and the green and blue of foliage and sky. Or, again, where he paints the blooms of the lichnis, scarlet or faint puce, the true "purple" flowers of the classic authors, his colour-sense helps him to success. He has quite a Japanese feeling for colour, that is not so much bright as tender, as in the iris blossoms, seen against a screen of red blossoming azalea (No. 10) or sacred cherry tree, raining down its white blooms (No. 14). We like to follow him through this series, always rendered sympathetically—nature no doubt helping him with those Eastern tints—the iris (No. 24) which with us is a sturdy plant, strong in its purples and strong in the green of its flags, becoming here delicate and yet full of colour, or, the anemones, (No. 33), with their pale purples and greyed-greens, and the tracery of their delicate leaves. These he feels and has the craft to express, the hand helping the eye. But when he leaves this ground and takes to landscape, or views, the interest is purely typographical, his touch is niggling and wearied, and he fails to suggest any aerial prospective. That very delicate colour-sense and dainty touch scarcely suit such subjects as the famous Hall of Columns at Philae, of which he has three drawings. It needed for this kind of subject a more masculine touch and a bigger grasp of his subject. The "Door of Philadelpus"—one of the Philae series—with its carved Egyptian gods is, however, very broadly treated, and one of the best drawings in the whole show.

Miss Ward, at a meeting of the Women's Congress, the other day, said, with reference to the great subject which was occupying thoughts during the hour, that the question, "Is the stage a career for women?" answered itself. Numbers of women had found and were finding an honourable place in the world and a means of livelihood in the practice of the Dramatic Art. That it was not a career for all women went without saying. Yet, in view of the failures, far more in number than the successes, it might be well to give a moment to the consideration of the essential qualification for success upon the stage. First in the list must, she considered, be placed soundness, mental and physical. In one word good health, upon which all the rest depended, and which admitted of the unremitting labour necessary for the exercise and development of every separate part of the human organism. Next to good health in importance came good looks, other essential qualifications being quick intelligence, good memory, good temper, and a faculty for work. The Drama was, continued Miss Ward, quoting the well-known words of the Chairman of the moment, "a field and not a pasture," a field which yielded good returns for the ability and industry put into it, but in which those who expected to graze for ever without tilling the soil would soon come to the end of their resources.

The next name upon the programme was that of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, who, however, upon being announced, came forward only, as she declared, to explain that she could not come. She had been prevented from preparing a speech which would be worthy of that great meeting. Hence she had asked, and her friend Miss Clo Graves had consented, to take her place.

The address thereafter delivered was of its kind unique; for it was, from beginning to end, in verse. And in a few of its own lines may be perhaps best given the point of its argument.

> The Player Woman, once despised, shall stand
> A power for good, a glory to the land,
> And when the World its Maker shall confront,
> And men and women for their gifts account,
> Shall she not cry—My talent, Lord, behold,
> Increased not seven but a million-fold.
> Let it atone for errors that were mine,
> Thy earthly creature held Thy gift divine!

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's short season at the Adelphi came to a close with her final performance of "Hamlet" on Saturday evening, and to-night this indefatigable lady has undertaken to repeat the performance at the Grand Theatre, Islington, besides playing the heroine in "La Dame aux Camelias" at the same theatre this afternoon. To-morrow afternoon will find her playing in "La Tosca" at the Grand Theatre, Islington, and, once more in "La Tosca," she will appear at the Croydon Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. Her visit to Stratford-upon-Avon and performance of "Hamlet" in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre has long been announced for Thursday next, the 29th inst., and will be her last appearance in this country this year. The French language, however, will still be heard for a while on the stage of the Adelphi. To-night that famous comedian M. Coquelin the elder will commence a short engagement with M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," in which, as will be remembered, he has already been seen in his original part on our stage. On Wednesday there will be a classic matinee, when M. Coquelin will appear both in "Tartufe" and "Les Precieuses Ridicules," and on the afternoon of the following Wednesday we are promised a representation of that standard comedy "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere."

The question propounded by the Tonic Solfa "Herald," "What is the best way for a professional musician to enjoy his summer holiday?" has not drawn many eminent musicians, but it has elicited several sensible and some amusing answers. Sir Frederick Bridge, for example, pathetically declares, "[illegible], where there are no organs and very distant churches." Mr. Edward Elgar rather cruelly suggests, "The ordinary professor might study music, if not too violent a change." Mr. Corder is equally satirical, "I go for a fortnight to Bayreuth, followed by six weeks of perfect seclusion to be devoted to the composition of an opera. I cannot imagine a more complete change for an English musician." Mr. Tertius Noble desires to "take a boat and anchor some miles out at sea." Dr. Mann pithily remarks that, "If a married man the musician will have to spend his holiday how his master likes." Mr. Algernon Ashton, perhaps with an eye to the tombs, declares he will remain in London; Mr. Betjemann suggests Bayreuth, while Mr. Jacobi prefers Margate; Mr. Filmer Rook satirically decides upon a deaf and dumb asylum, Mr. Roeckel will be satisfied with any place out of earshot of a band, and Mr. J. Seymour would like a holiday "spent as a ploughman." Mr. Coleridge Taylor says, "Go to some place where not more than one piano organ plays at the same time in the same road—and rest"; while Signor Esposito thinks that "the most soothing and restful way for a musician to spend his holiday is in studying the back numbers of the Incorporated Society of Musicians Monthly Journal. It is economical, harmless, and involves no violent exertion."

Dr. Dvorak has just produced at Prague a new Symphonic Poem, entitled "Holoubek," or "The Little Dove." Doubtless we shall hear it here in the autumn.—Madame Kernic, of Munich, has been selected to share with Frau Gadski the part of Eva, at Bayreuth, where the rehearsals are at present being directed by Herr Siegfried Wagner.—The Royal Academy students, under Mr. Betjemann, will produce next month (let us hope with an orchestra instead of with a mere pianoforte accompaniment), Mr. Corder's "Ocean Pearl," and a one-act opera, entitled "Fioretta by Mr. Harry Farjeon, the clever son of the novelist.—Mr. J. D. McLaren, so well known as manager of the Carl Rosa Company, and of the Daniel Mayer concert agency, has become manager of the International Bureau, Regent House, Regent-street.

The next venture of Mr. Poel and his associates of the Elizabethan Stage Society will take place in the great Conservatory in the beautiful grounds of the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, on the evening of Monday next. As already announced, not Shakespeare, but Kalidasa, will be taken in hand on this occasion, the play to be represented being the ancient Indian drama, "Sakoontala."

Mr. John Hollingshead has published (Nassau Press), in the form of a neat little pamphlet, dedicated to Sir Henry Irving, "A Lyceum Historiette" or sketch of the history of the Lyceum Theatre—long known as the English opera House—which has the not too common merit of being based in considerable degree upon original knowledge and research. Mr. Hollingshead gives a curious account of the "evolution" of the older house from which it claims descent and which stood on the present site of the Gaiety. This was pulled down and rebuilt by Mr. Arnold in 1816. Those were days of theatrical monopoly, and it is curious now to read of the arbitrary disabilities imposed by the Lord Chamberlain upon a house which has now long claimed the proud distinction of being our leading theatre. At his wit's end apparently to make his unfortunate playhouse successful, Mr. Arnold in 1817 tried, it appears, the humiliating experiment of giving two distinct performances each evening. The first audience, for whose entertainment the curtain rose at six in the evening (playgoing began at early hours at that time), witnessed the performance of a short opera and a ballet, all which lasted till nine o'clock, when the spectators were turned out to make way for another audience and a like entertainment, lasting till midnight. The system apparently did not succeed, and is now unknown save at some obscure theatres in the suburbs. The house was burnt down in 1830, and the present theatre on the west side of Wellington-street was opened in 1834. English opera, however, did not flourish, and the Lyceum witnessed, as the reader will here see, many changes of management—not forgetting the famous Mattews, Vestris, and Keeley reign, and the Fechter, Falconer, and E. T. Smith managements. The latter brings us down to Colonel Bateman's lesseeship, and the rise of Henry Irving which, for the first time, brought to this historical house an enduring prosperity.

The title of Mr. George Arliss's farcical comedy, to be brought out at the Criterion Theatre on the 24th of next month, is, we are informed, "The Wild Rabbit"—not "The White Rabbit," as has been stated in some quarters. The piece has already been played in the country, and, as reported, with much success. The cast will include Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Stanley Cooke, Mr. William Wyse, Mr. Athol Forde, Miss M. Talbot, Miss Violet Raye, Miss Georgie Esmond, and other performers of credit and renown.

Dr. Richter, at St. James's Hall, the other night, gave the sixth and final concert of his present season. This year he has enriched the repertory of the Richter concerts by the production of several compositions which, if not entirely new to London amateurs, were at any rate unfamiliar to Richter audiences. Nevertheless, the patrons of these concerts still seem to prefer the music of Wagner and Beethoven, the two composers in the direction of whose works Dr. Richter by general consent is held to be at his best. With the exception, therefore, of the overture to Peter Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad" and Liszt's fifth Hungarian Rhapsody, both of them works which it need hardly be said are closely akin to the Wagner school, the other evening's concert was exclusively devoted to Wagner and Beethoven, the Bonn master being represented by his Symphony in C minor, placed at the end of the programme. The Wagner pieces this time were exclusively vocal. Mr. Ben Davies gave a capital delivery of the Prayer from "Rienzi," and Madame Ella Russell sang and was enthusiastically applauded for two of Wagner's detached songs, both sung to German words, namely, that entitled "Traume," which is already familiar enough as a violin solo, and was described by the composer as a study for "Tristan und Isolde," and the song entitled "Der Engel," the first of the set of five songs published in 1862, and recently orchestrated by Herr Mottl. The two artists were likewise heard in a capital performance of the love duet from the first act of "Die Walkure," in which it was a pleasure to hear the tenor part sung in tune, a luxury rarely accorded at the Opera. It is understood that Dr. Richter proposes to leave London to-day *en route* for Bayreuth, where the rehearsals for the Wagner Festival are awaiting him. Down to date they have been directed by Herr Siegfried Wagner.

Spanish dancers are now the vogue at the variety theatres. The latest example of the art of manipulating the castanets is Signorita Guerrero, who appeared last evening in a resplendent dress, and danced with grace and skill. She is more conventional than some of her predecessors, and does not indulge in gymnastics. She was well received, and, after the modern fashion on a "first night," was the recipient of some magnificent bouquets fresh from Covent-garden. The other new dancers are of a different kind. They appeared in the Casino scene in "A Day Off," and gave an extraordinary performance of up-to-date French dancing. They are called Les Dartos. Here gymnastics enter largely into the performance, but everything is done with wonderful grace and agility. The pair dance "Le Polka," "Le Valse," and a 'Danse Tourbillon," in which the gentleman does some clever gymnastic feats with his supple companion. Finally, by way of encore, they gave a comical representation of "Le Barn Danse." Their success was unequivocal.

THE REPORTED MURDER ON THE RAILWAY.

UTTERLY UNFOUNDED.

THE telegram which the railway authorities at Victoria Terminus received on Monday morning, regarding the alleged outrage at Chalkan station, near Burhanpur, on the G.I.P. Railway, turns out to have been bogus. Authentic information, which was received yesterday morning at Victoria Terminus, shows that there is absolutely no truth in the statement. Many similar bogus telegrams have been received during the past two or three months by the authorities.

A CASE, which has excited much interest, has just been disposed by Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, before whom five men of Bentra were charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt in April last to a policeman. He had attempted to remove a plague-stricken patient to the hospital, when the latter's friends collected in a body and so brutally assaulted the policeman that he had to be removed to the hospital, where his life at one time was despaired of. He was recently discharged cured, though marks of the injuries which he received during the riot are of a permanent character. The Magistrate sentenced one of the defendants to a year's imprisonment, and he was further bound over to keep the peace for another year. The other defendants were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING NEAR PALGHUR.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

THE trial of Kalia Kelea and Namia Pandia on the charges of derailing the No. 8 up-passenger train near Palghur, on the morning of the 18th May last, and of committing culpable homicide under sections 302 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code, was continued, yesterday, before Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Thana, and five jurors. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, and by Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharaya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, prosecuted; while Mr. Govind Balwant Pradhan, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. W. C. Clabby, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Mr. Manecksbaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the same Police, assisted the prosecution.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Mudia Goja, cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan said, there were twelve gangmen under him. Namia had been under him for three days only. Witness showed him his work, which was the packing of slippers. His men had nothing to do with spanners. On the day previous to the accident, witness did not see any spanner in the possession of either Pandia or Namia. Had he seen it in their possession he would have asked them for an explanation regarding it. The gatewoman Jai did not report to witness that any implement was missing. No implement could be taken away from the chowkey without the knowledge of the gatewoman. Labourers were not allowed to leave their implements on the line. On the morning of the 18th May he went to his work at 6 o'clock as usual, when he first became aware of the disaster. The police did not ask him at that time if he had suspicions against anybody in connection with the matter.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said the implements belonging to his gang were kept in the chowkey in charge of Jai. For five or six days before the disaster there was no occasion for using a spanner by his gang.

Questioned by the Court, witness stated that there was a small spanner in the chowkey besides the four already mentioned. The small spanner was still in the chowkey.

A THREAT.

Fakira Matlee, the muccadum, cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, said he and Kalia were not on good terms with one another, but they had never come to blows. Barkia and Nagia never belonged to his gang. The cause of the ill-feeling subsisting between them was owing to witness' remonstrating with Kalia against his wife's nasty habit of throwing up her food at the time the others were at their meals. The wages of an old muccadum was eight annas a day. Witness received the same wages, but a new man usually got six annas only. Kalia had threatened to get him dismissed, but he did say that he would usurp his (witness') place. After the accident witness told the police that he suspected Kalia as having a hand in the removing of the rails. He did so because of the threat held out by him to witness. He also mentioned Namia's name to the police. He did not give the names of Barkia and Nagia to the police, but they were detained by the police for two or three days.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said Barkia and Nagia were kept in custody by the police at Palghur station. All that he told the Police of Namia was that he did not turn up along with other workmen after the accident.

Examined by the Court, witness said that when he called Kalia's attention to the nasty habit of his wife and to the complaints made to him (witness) about it by other people living in the same chawl with him, he advised him to give her some medicine. After that he and Kalia were on the same terms as before. Subsequently Kalia told him to permanently employ Namia as a gangman under him. Implements in daily use such as pick-axe and spades were counted out in the evening when the day's work was done and kept by for use on the following day, but implements like gimlets and spanners, which were used only occasionally were kept in a chowkey.

THE MISSING SPANNER.

Jai, the gatewoman, cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, said she herself reported that the spanner taken away by Pandia was not brought back to the chowkey. She said that to Mr. Framji, the Permanent Way-Inspector. It was not suggested to her that a spanner had been missing.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said she did not remember the names of all the persons who spoke to her about the missing spanner.

Examined by the Court, she said the first person to whom she spoke about the missing spanner was Mr. Framji. Spanners were taken away from the chowkey only when required for work, but she could not state how many times in a month or a year they were required for use. Her son was present when Pandia took away the spanner. Before the train was wrecked, the implements taken away by the gangmen were not brought back to the chowkey regularly. Pandia did not take away any other implement beside the spanner.

Gungaram Babaji, cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, said the gangmen, took away the instrument required by them in the order they arrived at the gate-house. Kalia did not remove any implement on the day Pandia took away the spanner. Jai was his aunt. He was with his aunt and his brother's wife at the gate-house when Pandia removed the spanner. At the time of the taking away the spanner Pandia said it was required for taking out a slipper. The other implements were brought back in the evening; the spanner being the only one that was not returned. On the day the train was wrecked he had spoken to Baloo muccadum about the missing spanner.

EVIDENCE AGAINST NAMIA.

Babul Hari, cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, said in the evening when the day's work was over he saw Namia going to his house with the spanner. Namia shouldered the spanner and went away. Witness did not ask him why he was taking away that implement. He did not tell any other muccadum that Namia took the spanner home. Witness did not think it extraordinary that Namia should take it away. He first informed head constable Balwantrao of it, when he (witness) made his statement to him at Palghur.

Examined by the Court, witness said during the day before the accident the spanner lay near him. It was not used that day. On the day previous to Pandia giving the spanner to Namia, witness did not hear any conversation between the two persons. When Pandia told Namia to take away the spanner it was lying on the ground.

A WITNESS TURNS ROUND.

Barkia Padma, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he was a gangman and worked on the line near Sofala, where he lived. He worked under Raoji, a muccadum. When he wanted to purchase grain he used to go to Palghur. He also used to go to Jambala, where his wife and children resided. On the evening after the disaster Kalia, Namia and Pandia did not meet him. He did not go that night nor the following night to purchase grain at Jambala. On the evening after the accident Nagra did not meet him at all. On that evening he was at Sofala. In the morning he went to work.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Do you recollect having given evidence at Dahanu before the magistrate?

Witness: Yes. The police practised "zoolum" on me and I made a false statement.

The evidence given by the witness before the committing magistrate was then read by the Sheristdar of the Court on the application of Mr. Talyarkhan.

Mr. Talyarkhan; Did you hear the evidence?

Witness: Yes.

You gave it before the magistrate?—Yes. But it is incorrect in some respects.

In what respect it is correct?—In regard to my employment it is correct. The rest of the statement I made through the compulsion of the police. The police beat me and induced me to make that statement.

Why did you not tell the magistrate that you had been beaten by the police?—Because I was afraid of the police then.

Are you not afraid of the police now?—No.

Why not?—Because I am not at present in the custody of the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said he was convicted seven years ago on a charge of grievous hurt. He was not beaten by any one at the village of Karmala on the occasion of a wedding. He knew one Dewji Luxmon. They were not on bad terms with one another. He did not know where the missing spanner was. What he now said was true.

THE ALLEGED TORTURE: MODUS OPERANDI.

The Judge: Where did the police beat you?

Witness: Near the Palghur station.

Where?—Behind a bush about 300 yards away from the station.

Were you questioned by the police before this?—Yes, by a police sepoy, named Sakharam. This sepoy as well as other sepoys told me to say that Kalia, Namia and Pandia had met me on the line the night before the accident.

What else did they tell you?—They beat me and told me that they would kill me if I did not say what they wished to the magistrate.

Did they offer you any money?—Yes, they did, but I refused to accept it.

What more did they say?—They beat me.

How did they beat you?—They tied my hands behind the back and struck me on the neck with a stick. They also pulled my legs upwards and fastened my feet behind the neck.

Did they do anything else?—Yes. I was made a "Koldanda." I was forced to sit on my heels. A stick was then inserted under my knees and my hands here tied round them.

THE CHILLY POWDER.

Anything else?—After that I was told to make certain statements.

And then—Then some chilly powder was brought there for the purpose of throwing it into my eyes. Upon this I agreed to make the statement required by them.

What was done the first night?—I was merely assaulted. But on the following morning I was taken to the doctor's shed outside the station and again ill-treated.

Did you cry out when you were beaten?—

No. I said nothing.

What happened next?—I was starved the whole day, and at night I was again taken to the bushes near the station. This time the police sepoys pulled my *shendi*, but still I remained firm and said nothing.

What happened on the next day?—On the following morning they threatened to kill me and after some beating I at last consented to make a statement. The police then gave me some liquor to drink.

When was your statement taken down?—At eight o'clock in the morning.

THE BEATING LASTED FIVE DAYS.

How many days did the beating last?—Five days.

On what day did you receive the worst beating?—On the day when they struck me with clubs and sticks. On seeing the chilly powder I consented to make the statement.

Is there any mark of injury on your body?—Yes, on my left leg, which was swollen.

Did you tell any one about your being beaten by the police?—Yes, to the police Jamedar.

To any one else?—No.

Mr. Talyarkhan: When did the police first get hold of you after the accident?—On the morning after the disaster, at 10 o'lock.

Where did they find you?—Near the scene of accident.

And from there where did the police take you?—The police sepoy Sakharam and Jamedar Balwantrao took me and Fakira to the gatehouse where the spanners were examined.

You say you were beaten for five days continuously. Where were you kept all this time?—At Palghur station.

For five days you did not get anything to eat?—Some dry pulse was brought to me by the police.

Was that all?—They also gave me *bhakri* (native bread.

On what part of the station were you kept?—In a room where goods were generally stored.

Do you remember the day when the police took down your statement?—Yes.

Mr. Talyarkhan here remarked that police documents showed that witness made his statement to the police on the 20th May, that is, two days after the accident; and he was examined by the committing magistrate on the 28th of the same month.

Mr. Talyarkhan (to witness): Where were you between the time you made your statement to the police and you were examined by the magistrate?

Witness: I was at large three days only.

Which three days?—I don't remember.

Shall we take it that you were kept in confinement till you gave your evidence at Dahanu before the committing magistrate?—Yes.

How many days you were in police custody?—For eight or nine days.

I suppose several *Sahebs* came to the Palghur station during this time?—Yes.

Did you complain to any of them about your being beaten by the police?—No.

You say the police offerd you some money. How much did they offer you?—A police man took out a ten-rupee note and said "I will give you this to drink liquor."

HIMSELF A POLICEMAN.

You were in the police force some years ago?—Yes, for six months.

That accounts for the minute description of the alleged torture. In what part of the country were you employed as a policeman? I was in the Thana police.

Were you dismissed from the service?—No, I left it of my own accord.

Is it not a fact that you were dismissed?—No.

What did you do after leaving the service. Did you pass your time in reading?—I did nothing.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow, to-day being a Hindu holiday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL NAVY.

THE Gymkhana turned out on Monday evening for their first match of the season against the Navy. The Gymkhana were practically at full strength, but the Navy were without the services of Claxton and Brown. The Gymkhana under the leadership of Moore lost the toss and kicked off against the wind. The Navy returned and the ball was for a time in the Gymkhana half. The sailors were gradually pressed back, and the civilians might have been more dangerous had the passing been more accurate and knocks on less frequent. The sailors rushed down well into the Gymkhana 25, but a run by Fischer and Hewson took play into their opponents' grounds. Scrums then took place, the ball never being got clearly away, till Clifford passed to Fischer, who transferred the oval to Thornton; the last named getting in. Moore converted well. After the kick off even play took place about the half way line. From a line out Courage secured the ball well and passed to his three-quarters—always a difficult feat to accomplish, almost impossible if properly marked. The three-quarter instead of passing ran back, then passed wildly when pressed, the result being a scrum formed in the sailors' 25. The Bluejacket inside left three-quarters then relieved pressure with a good kick which found touch in the Gymkhana 25. The supporters of the Tars now hoped to see them score, but their hopes were in vain, as when a good opening was given them they dropped at goal instead of running. The kick went wide and was touched down. The Gymkhana kicked out, and following in quick succession came two free kicks against the Navy. Fischer from an excellent pass by Hewson had a good opening, but could not hold the pass. A scrum took place in mid field, and Clifford securing the ball, by a very tricky run secured a try under the posts. Nigel Jones, however, most unaccountably missed converting it. The whistle then blew for half time.

The Navy kicked off on resuming, but Thornton and Scott took the ball into their opponents' 25. From the throw out Henderson secured the ball, and not noticing to whom he was passing transferred the ball to Bergne, who handed it to Fischer. He made a good run, and passing at the right time to Hewson, the latter scored right behind the posts, Fischer converting. The Tars now pressed with the greatest determination and penned the Gymkhana in their own quarters. Scrum followed scrum, the ball being kept very tight. At last the Navy let it out, and it was passed out well to their inside three-quarters. Again a grand chance was spoilt by a weak drop at goal. After this the Gymkhana had most of the game, a useful run by Scott ending in Thornton being held. Boyes nearly succeeded shortly afterwards in scoring, but went into touch in goal.

The whistle went shortly afterwards, the Civilians winning by two goals and a try to *nil*. As regards the game the Navy have every reason to feel encouraged to continue. They are a tough lot, tremendously keen, and these qualities, with a little knowledge, will carry them through with credit. The three-quarter line is the weak spot, and the men want coaching in where to stand. The Gymkhana will have to improve in tackling and defence generally if they want to get back the cup.

MR. FALCKYTTER, Assistant Manager of the Paillorband Garden, Silchar, who was lately charged with causing the death of a coolie employed in that garden, and released on bail to appear again yesterday, was murderously assaulted on Friday night by a number of tea-house hands, who knocked him down into pukka drain outside the tea-house door, and beat him with solid bamboos and stoking irons, causing a compound fracture of the right forearm and other injuries. The immediate cause of the attack appears to have been that two or three hours previously, Mr. Falcytter had found fault with a man, who was employed as a stoker, and turned him out of the tea-house. The matter has been investigated by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Carnac. Seven ringleaders have been arrested.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the subject of grants to certain local bodies in aid of the expenditure on plague operations incurred by them up to the 31st March 1899, was issued by the Financial Department, Bombay yesterday but dated Bombay Castle, 15th June, 1899.

Read again—

Government letter, General Department, No. 5085, dated 10th September 1898, to the address of the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind.
Government Memorandum, General Department, No. 5262, dated 21st September 1898, to the address of the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind.
Government letter, Financial Department, No. 4897, dated 12th October 1898, to the address of all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind.
Government letter, Financial Department, No. 5480, dated 30th November 1898, to the address of the Collectors of certain districts—

Calling for certain information in connection with the question of giving financial assistance to the local bodies whose finances have been affected by the plague.

Read also—

Replies of the officers concerned to the references read above.

Letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, No. 11907, dated 4th March 1898.

Letter from the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, No. 3302, dated 2nd August 1898.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, No. P—1807, dated 25th November 1898.

Letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, No. 7286, dated 28th November 1898.

Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5624, dated 9th December 1898.

Letters to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 123—6 Confidential, dated 11th January, 1899 and No. 1536, dated 25th March 1899—Submitting reports regarding the financial position of certain local bodies with a view to giving them grants-in-aid towards their plague expenditure.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. A—1429-M., dated 29th March 1899—Sanctioning (paragraph 4) a special allotment of Rs. 22,80,785 from Imperial Revenues for making grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure.

Letter from the Government of India, No. A—2362, dated 23rd May 1899.

"In reply to your letter No. 1536, dated the 25th March 1899, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction a further grant of Rs. 3,52,500 from General Revenues towards the expenditure of local bodies on account of plague in addition to the grant of Rs. 22,80,785 mentioned in paragraph 3 (1) of my letter No. 1429 of March 29th, 1899. The amount will be adjusted in the accounts of 1898-99 and credited to Provincial Revenues through the Land Revenue head."

Resolution.—In the letters cited in the preamble, the Government of India have sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 26,33,285 to certain local bodies in aid of plague expenditure incurred by them up to the end of March 1899. The local bodies to whom grants have been made and the amounts alloted to each are specified in the following statement:—

Name of Local Body.	Amount of grant-in-aid by Government, Rs.
Bombay Municipality	14,50,000
Karachi Municipality	2,00,000
Poona City Municipality	3,75,000
Surat Municipality	1,05,000
Sholapur do.	50,000
Belgaum do.	13,500
Alibag do.	12,000
Panvel do.	5,000
Bhiwndi do.	8,785
Kotri do.	2,500
Hyderabad do.	26,000
Sukkur do.	33,000
Bulsar do.	10,000
Sirur do.	13,000
Jalgaon do.	3,000
Ahmednagar do.	60,000
Bhingar do.	4,000
Nasik do.	35,000
Malegaon do.	6,000
Igatpuri do.	11,500
Satara City do.	70,000
Karad do.	15,000
Dharwar do.	12,500
Hubli do.	34,000
Gadag Bettigeri do.	7,500
Satara District Local Board	71,000

2. The Accountant General should be requested to place to the credit of the local bodies concerned without delay such of these sums as have not yet been made over to them. The majority of the local bodies are in debt to Government for (*a*) advances and (*b*) loans for plague expenditure and (*c*) for plague expenditure incurred by Government but debitable to local bodies under standing orders. The grants will be credited to the local bodies by adjustment of transactions under the above heads which have occured up to the 31st March last. The adjustments should be made in the first instance against transactions under heads (*a*) and (*c*) and lastly against those under head (*b*).

3. The attention of the Accountant General should be invited to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India, dated 29th March 1899, and the last sentence of the letter dated 23rd May 1899, and he should be requested to make the requisite adjustments in the accounts of 1898-99 with reference to the orders given in paragraph 2 of this Resolution. Such sums as remain unadjusted in the accounts of the year 1898-99 should be reported to Government as soon as possible. The Accountant General should also be requested to pass to the credit of the Karachi and Surat Municipalities the contributions of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 16,000 towards the plague expenditure of these Municipalities paid by the District Local Boards in Sind and the District Local Board, Surat. The question regarding the levy of a contribution from the Port Trust Fund towards the expenditure incurred by the Bombay City Municipality on plague operations is under the separate consideration of Government.

4 The above grants are made only on the distinct understanding that the liabilities of the local bodies to Government incurred under heads (*a*) and (*c*) up to the 31st March last are at once cleared by full discharge or conversion into formal loans. With the exceptions mentioned below, the local bodies, who will require such loans, must submit applications to Government without loss of time. The Municipality of Igatpuri however, will be allowed three years and the District Local Board, Satara, ten years in which to repay without interest the balances of the debts due by them to Government.

5. On receipt of applications Government are prepared to grant loans as follows to the Municipalities mentioned below:—

		Rs.			
Belgaum	up to	32,500	at 4 per cent.	repayable in	ten years.
Alibag	,,	15,000	Do.	do.	do.
Panvel	,,	10,000	Do.	do.	do.
Sirur	,,	7,000	Do.	do.	Five years.
Jalgaon	,,	6,000	Do.	do.	do.
Bhingar	,,	5,000	Do.	do.	Seven years.
*Malegaon	,,	10,000	Do.	do.	Five years.
Sinnar	,,	6,500	Do.	do.	do.
Satara	,,	45,000	Do.	do.	Ten years.
Karad	,,	10,000	Do.	do.	Five years.
Dharwar	,,	30,000	Do.	do.	do.

The remainder of the local bodies should be called on to raise the requisite loans in the open market. The amount of loan estimated to be required and the periods which Government have fixed for repayment are stated below.—

	Amount. Rs.	Period.
Poona	2,00,000.	Ten years.
Surat	65,000	Fifteen years.
Sholapur	61,500	Ten years, beginning 1900-1901,
Ahmednagar	45,000	Ten years,
Hyderabad	26,000	Two years.
Poona Suburban Municipality	18,000	Five years.

(Bombay and Karachi have to raise considerable sums in the open market, and their cases are being separately dealt with). The rates at which loans can be raised by the Municipalities concerned, must depend on the state of the money market. The Municipalities, after consulting the expert advice available to them, should make such proposals as they consider the most advantageous. In those places in which money for loans spread over the whole period specified above is obtainable only at high rates of interest exceeding five per cent. it will probably be advantageous to raise on such conditions as may be obtainable short term loans, which, at the end of the term for which they were borrowed, would be converted into debentures raised at lower rates for the remainder of the period; or some other device (as for instance, that proposed by the Surat Municipality) may be employed with a view to escape the necessity of paying heavy interest over a considerable term of years. It should be understood that Government is not prepared to allow repayment to be spread over longer periods than those above prescribed. The view of the Governor in Council is that the burden of discharging plague expenditure ought to be confined as far as possible to the present generation. In calculating the grants to be given to the local bodies, the sums, which they will require to raise by loan, have been most carefully estimated. Government are assured that the loans are no larger than the local bodies concerned can with, reasonable efforts and economies successfully discharge within the periods fixed even at the comparatively high rates of interest which prevailed last January.

6. The above instructions will indicate to the Municipalities concerned the lines on which their applications should be prepared, and on which proposals already submitted, such as those of the Collectors of Surat and Sholapur in the communications* noted in the margin, should be revised.

*Letters from the Collector of Surat, Nos. M.-819 and M.-820 dated 20th October 1898, and Memorandum No. 787, dated 1st idem.
Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur, No. 5414, dated 15th November 1898.

7. In order to raise the funds required for repayment of the loans, the imposition of extra taxation will in certain cases be required. The necessary proposals for that purpose should be submitted for sanction simultaneously with the applications for loans.

8. The local bodies in seeking the aid of Government have represented certain sanitary improvements as indispensable. It should be understood that the grants specified in paragraph 1 are allotted on the distinct understanding that the local body, which receives a grant, will undertake without delay the expenditure required for execution of the improvements represented as indispensable and will make for that expenditure such provision as may be approved by Government.

9. Government have now considered the case of all local bodies in which substantial expenditure on plague operations has been incurred up to the end of March last. Each case has been examined on its merits and with special reference to the following points:—

(1) the actual cash balance of the local body concerned;

(2) the extent to which it has made efforts, by economies in other directions to meet the expenditure forced on it by the plague;

(3) its general capacity for meeting the burden by taxation; and

(4) the extent to which it has been stricken.

As the result of the above examination the grants recommended by this Government have been sanctioned by the Government of India in favour of those bodies whose resources were found to have been exhausted by expenditure required to deal with the calamity. To those bodies who were unable to obtain credit in the open market loans have been granted from State funds. In the case of the remainder the expenditure incurred has been considered no heavier than the local bodies might be expected reasonably to bear, consistently with the fulfilment of their ordinary functions and the execution in the future of necessary works of sanitary improvement. No more detailed explanation of the principles on which the recommendations of this Government were based is here required.

10. The Governor in Council recognises most cordially the uncomplaining spirit in which the heavy public expenditure due to plague, as well as the mortality, the discomforts and the private expense which has fallen on multitudes of persons effected during the continuance of the calamitous visitations of the past three years have been and are still being endured. He has every confidence that the same patience and fortitude will be exhibited as long as the struggle may last.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

* The requisite application for the grant of this loan has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 14th July, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	75	66
Karachi	3	3
Poona	319	253
Districts.		
Kanara	40	25
Kaira	12	3
Broach	9	5
Surat	41	35
Thana	78	50
Nasik	131	120
Poona	29	24
Satara	167	154
Ahmednagar	16	7
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	485	335
Dharwar	50	34
Bijapur	11	12
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	1	0
Kolhapur	394	302
Cutch	3	5
Rewa Kantha	3	3
Savantvadi	0	1
Savanur	1	0
Aundh	24	16
Total	1898	1459
Week ending July 7th	1483	1107
Total to date	255,048	209,581

FAMILY CIRCLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad that there was a little bit of discussion about the list of Municipal employes. I notice, however, with regret that none of the speakers hit the point. The complaint is as regards the monopoly, by a particular community, of municipal departments. I grant that, technically, the Municipal Commissioner, as the chief executive officer, is responsible. But it would be too hard to lay the grievance at his door alone. When the head of a department is bent on having his caste-fellows the Commissioner has, though very reluctantly, to give in. For if he objects to the proposal, and puts in his own man, the head of the department will try to find fault with the employe, and cast all the responsibility on the shoulders of the Commissioner. The employment of kith and kin is open to objection, not only because it affects prejudicially the other communities and degrades the Municipality, but because graver issues are involved against which those who have the interests of the city at heart should jealously guard. In the municipal service, as elsewhere, there have been men who, though not B.As., M.As., or LL.Bs., have been singularly useful, efficient, hard working, and capable servants. Need I mention the late Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiparsad, the late secretary, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Leask, and others? They had or have no titles to ornament their names, but for all that the Municipality has reaped and is reaping advantages from their merits. I should, therefore, leave the selection of municipal servants to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, and would not tie his hands with a hard and fast rule. Why should tried, efficient, and hard working employes be superseded on the mere plea that the stranger is a Matriculate or B.A., and the head of a department, who is without a conscience, ride rough shod of all rights and claims of his subordinates.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. JUSTICE.

ATKINS V. DURANT AND MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the report of this case it is made to appear that I am resorting to tactics to harass "the poor plaintiff." Please therefore permit me to give the reasons, stated in Court for the course I have been forced to take, which show how the matter really stands. First, the plaintiff's account-book, which appears regularly kept, is impugned and, for the defence, the judge's notes have been produced showing that, in another case, the plaintiff swore she kept no regular account-books. After being filed as an exhibit, and without my knowledge or consent, the plaintiff was allowed to take that book home. I then applied for and obtained an order to inspect it, but her solicitors did not keep the appointment made for that purpose. I was, therefore, obliged to reserve my cross-examination until inspection be given. Secondly, everyone knows how needful it sometimes is for two witnesses to be examined one after another. The first hearing had to be adjourned because the defence required the examination of the plaintiff and Mr. Jijibhoy Petit on one day, and he had refused to attend on his subpœna. He does not attend Court on the second summons that has been issued, so, as I explained to the judge, the only way of securing the object in view is to call the plaintiff as my witness on certain points and immediately afterwards to call Mr. Jijibhoy and examine him on the same points. It will conduce to clearness if you will allow me to add that my cross-examination has been directed to show that, except as to items already disallowed by the Court, the plaintiff's claim was settled before I left her establishment by a final payment of Rs. 10, she having, instead of paying me in cash, credited me in account with Rs. 200 for services rendered in connection with a heavy revision case. I have produced a draft of 51 pages of fool-cap in my own handwriting of a petition to the High Court which I say I wrote under the plaintiff's instructions. She admits having filed that petition, and that Mr. Basil Scott appeared in support of it, but says it was drawn by her son, Mr. Crage, who is a pleader. Being pressed on the point, the plaintiff undertook to call her son as her witness, but her solicitor objected it rested with him whom to call and declined to undertake to put Mr. Crage in the box.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. C. DURANT.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our correspondent, writing on July 17, says:—Touting is going on very briskly of late all over the district of Ahmedabad. No doubt there are professional touts to be found everywhere in this district, but a new class of touts has recently sprung up here. In most of the sub-judges' courts Government servants drawing low salaries and attached to those courts now practise the profession of touting quite regularly. It happens that they always engage their own friends and people of their own class in cases coming to them. The clerks of the criminal courts of the lower grades ply this profession more openly than the people of the civil courts. This practice is found very lucrative with them as they are able to work up twice or thrice the amount of the salary they get per month. As the Legal Practitioners' Act is not made applicable to the Bombay Presidency, these people think that they can follow this practice with impunity. No doubt, such practice is held culpable among Government servants, and will ultimately lead to corrupt habits among them. Those suitors who come within the clutches of these persons, get all sorts of facilities from the office people, while others, who do not care to go to the lawyers through them, are greatly harassed by them. It is very easy to detect these people, as when an applicant asks for copies of certain records of the Court, in which he applies, the longest records are given in the shortest time possible, provided that he goes to a particular lawyer selected by these persons. And such records, to expedite the work for sake of the applicant, will be found copied by three or four persons of the same Court. It is to be hoped that this evil practice of touting will be put down with a heavy hand by the authorities, when it is found specially prevalent among Government servants. For this purpose the lower courts of the judicial department of this district require a little of overhauling by persons in authority.

The weather appears to be unusually sultry this year, there being no rain here. Upto this time we have had three inches and seventy-eight cents only. Last Thursday, the fifth of the Hindu month, the weather prophets declared that there would be a great fall of rain, but as it did not rain that day, the prices of food-grain have gone up a little. Sowing operations have been completed, but if the rain does not fall within the week, the cultivators will have to begin the operations anew.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Gopalji has been appointed District Inspector of Agriculture, in place of Rao Saheb Mathuradas Durgaram, who is transferred to the Revenue Department as Mamlatdar of Chorasi, in the Surat district.

CRICKET.

ESPLANADE C. C. vs. BARONET C. C.

A match was played between the above Clubs on Monday and resulted in a win for the former by 13 runs. The following are the scores:—

ESPLANADE C. C.

A M Karanjia, c Bhaimunshi b Dubash	20
H M Billimoria, b Dubash	9
B M Mistry, b Bhaimunshi	4
F K Shroff, c Masani, b Bhaimunshi	0
R M Mehta, c Doctor, b Dubash	30
K Minocherkooka, b Dubash	0
J J Pagdiwalla, b Bhaimunshi	1
N M Mody, b Dubash	17
D P Driver c Pagdiwalla P, b Dubash	6
H Motiwalla, b Dubash	0
F B Bulsara, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	99

BARONET C. C.

Bhaimunshi, b Driver	7
P Pagdiwalla run out	11
F Mistry, b Driver	2
J Dubash, b Pagdiwalla J	20
L Mehta, c Motiwalla, b Driver	15
F Doctor, b Pagdiwalla J	15
L B Nagpurwalla, b Pagdiwalla	2
N Bharucha, b Minocherkooka	3
J Masani run out	0
B Gagrat, b Minocherkooka	1
Mehta, not out	6
Extras	4
Total	86

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. MR. KANGA'S XI.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last and resulted in an easy win for the home team by 115 runs. The Kangas who had the spin of the toss elected to take first service and put together 93 runs of which Dinsha Kanga, Homi Kanga and Rustam Kanga contributed 20, 19, and 19 runs respectively. Balu securing 8 wickets, for the Hindoo's who scored 208 runs, G. R. Banda and the two Bhandares put together 104, 31, and 2 runs respectively. G. R. Banda was in splendid form and his 104 was compiled with careful play without the shadow of a chance. The following are the full scores:—

MR. KANGA'S XI.

Dinsha Kanga, c Daderker, b Balu	20
Homi, c Balu	2
Darn, l-b-w Balu	19
Rustam, run out	19
Pestonji, c Daderker, b Balu	9
Merwan, b Balu	7
Sorab, b Balu	1
Dorab, l-b-w Banda	0
Bhicaji, l-b-w Balu	0
Ardeshir, not out	0
Jamshed, st Balu	0
Extras	16
Total	93

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Banda, st Kanga, R D	101
Shinkar, b Homi Kanga	5
L S Bhandare, b Kanga R D	31
Balu, b Kanga R D	4
C V Metha, l-b-w Homi Kanga	1
N E Khote, c Homi, b Dinsha Kanga	12
G N Bhandare, b Dinsha Kanga	22
Daderker, b Dinsha Kanga	0
G Kirtiker, b Dinsha Kanga	1
V B Taipade, not out	10
Deshmuk, b Kanga Dinsha	7
Extras	11
Total	208

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT vs. MHOW GYMKHANA.

Played at Mhow on Saturday, and ended in a victory for the former by 6 runs. Scores:—

MHOW GYMKHANA.

Mr F A Kemble b White	8
Capt Younghusband b Plunkett	3
Mr A P Gibbs b Ryan	34
Mr S F Stallard l-bw b Haughney	81
Mr P E Raven b White	4
Sergt Spicer c Hawkins b Lindsey	19
Mr H E Rudkin run out	1
Mr F S Thomson b Plunkett	12
Mr H G Martin not out	3
Capt N F Gordon c White b Plunkett	6
Capt C H G Moore not out	0
Extras	9
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr White	82	2	41	2
Corpl Plunkett	45	3	17	3
Pte Ryan	20	1	7	1
Sergt Haughney	25	0	18	1
Major Lindsey	20	2	7	1

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Major Wilson b Raven	1
Sergt Dunne c Spicer b Thompson	16
Corpl Plunkett not out	38
Major Lindsey b Spicer	12
Mr W H White b Spicer	0
Mr A V Farr c Kemble b Raven	10
Mr L J Lipsett c Martin b Raven	0
Pte Ryan b Spicer	1
Pte Power b Raven	35
Sergt Haughney b Raveha	0
Pte Simmonds b Raven	0
Extras	23
Total	125

BOWLING ANAYLSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Raven	82	5	39	6
Sergt Spicer	100	4	50	3
Mr Thompson	20	1	14	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Goverament.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond the British frontier.

Bhamo route to China interrupted [beyond the] British frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th July 1899:—

Alfred Thomas Meldrum Mather, engineer, Quilon, Travancore. An aerated water bottle opener, to be called "The Safety."

Major-General Edward Locke Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., Inspector General of Cavalry in India, of "Craig. Dhu," Simla, India. Improvements in saddles for horses.

The Printing Arts company, limited, of 119 Shaftesbury avenue in the county of London. Improvements in multi-colour printing, and in apparatus therefor.

John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers and contractors of the Byculla Ironworks, Bombay. An improved water closet for the use of natives of India, to be called "The Aryan Water Closet."

Robert Henry Francis Rennick, Colonel, of Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. An improved holder for small objects.

Harry J. Sibley, consulting engineer and assistant, Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and company, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay. An improved liquid fuel injector.

John Thomas Reid, dyer and calico printer, and Henry Thorp, foreman dyer, both of Caledonian works, Whit lane, Pandleton, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. Improvements in dying textile fibres, yarns and fabrics.

Acetylite, limited, manufacturers, and John Harwood Clarke, engineer, all of 400 New John street west, in the city of Birmingham, England. Improvements in apparatus for the production of acetylene gas.

Valdemar Poulsen, engineer, of Alhambrarij 17, Copenhagen, Denmark. A method of, and apparatus for, effecting the storing up of speech or signals by magnetically influencing magnetisable bodies.

Albert Silbermann, manufacturer, of Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia. Multiplex and duplex printing telegraph.

The French-Hickman Flax Fibre company, limited, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Companies Act, 1862-1890, and having registered offices at 23, 24 and 25 Billiter street, London, E. C. Fibrous stock and process of making the same.

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. Improvements in apparatus for classifying and for removing dust and light material from tea or other produce.

David Rojat, vinegar manufacturer, of Nimes, France. Improvementt in filters.

Paul Porchere, chemist, of 34 Rue Ferrandiere, Lyons, in the Republic of France. Improvements in the production of sweetening liquids.

Francis Joseph Stohwasser and George Birtchnell Winter, merchants, both of 39 Conduit street Regent Street, London. Improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Khan Bahadur Commodore Dhunjibhoi, proprietors of the Imperial carrying company, residing at Rawalpindi, Punjab. Improvements in tongas and other carriages specially applicable for ambulance purposes. (Specification filed 5 July 1899.)

Charles Joseph Heinen, manufacturer, director of the "Laboratoires Sauter" Societe Anonyme, in Geneva, Switzerland. A process of sterilizing water. (Specification filed 16 June 1899.)

Robert Hewson, head clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office, Hazara district, Abbottabad, Punjab. A contrivance whereby an ordinary soldier's blanket or any other blanket, etc., may be converted into a cloak with cape and hood, and be reconverted into its original form. (Specification filed 29 May 1899.)

Arthur William George Silburn, fibre-dresser, pulper and tow manufacturer, of Durban, Natal, South Africa, but at present residing at Spence's hotel in Calcutta, British India. An improved apparatus for extracting, cleansing and preparing the fibre contained in the aloe and other fibrous plants. (Specification filed 1 July 1899).

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Abraham Weil and Wilhelm Prasse. Improvements in apparatus for moulding tiles. (From 5 July 1899 to 5 July 1900).

Robert Jamieson Browne. Punkah-pulling or causing any such similar oscilating movement. (From 21 August 1899 to 21 August 1900).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

George Mitchell. Improvements in presses for the expression of oil or other liquids from substances containing the same. (Specification filed 6 April 1895.)

Alfred Edward Morgans and Charles Heyland Fox. Improvements in wheels for road vehicles. (Specification filed 2 April 1895.)

James Myine. Portable domestic appliances for the threshing of cereals and other seeds, and the production of bhoosa from the straw of the same. (Specification filed 2 April 1895.)

Robert Cooke Sayer. Improvements in means for treating the refuse of inhabited areas, (Specification filed 2 April 1895.)

Valborg Emmilie Poppens. Improvements in sanitary or commode pails and like receptacles, and in lids therefor. (Specification filed 3 April 1895.)

Karl Hoefelmayr. An improved closet seat or cover. (Specification filed 3 April 1895.)

John Colt Pennington and William Outis Allison. Improvements in retting fibrous plants. (Specification filed 2 April 1895.)

Lauron Ingels. A pneumatic horse collar. (Specification filed 3 April 1895.)

A BOND BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

THE AMEER AND FREEMASONRY.

A very large gathering of Masons showed their interest in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys by visiting Brighton on June 29, in order to attend the hundred and first anniversary festival of the school. The sole use of the Royal Pavilion had been obtained from the Corporation, and the Eastern lawn was utilised during the afternoon for a garden party, the bandstand being occupied by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The weather proved favourable until the afternoon was well advanced, when a slight shower made the ladies, of whom there were many present, seek shelter within the handsomely decorated walls of the palace. Not a few of the ladies present had acted as stewards of the festival, and had materially assisted in raising the contribution lists to the sum as announced by the hon. secretary, Bro. J. M. McLeod, at the dinner, of £8,599 17s. 6d. This amount was composed of £4,337 14s. 6d. from London, with 136 stewards, and of £4,262 3s. from the provinces and foreign stations, with 134 stewards. Included in this sum was a contribution of five hundred guineas from the chairman of the year, Bro, Charles E. Keyser, treasurer of the Institution. The anniversary dinner was served in the Dome. A special welcome was given to Bro. George Richards, District Grand Master of the Transvaal, who in proposing the health of the chairman, declared amid cheers, that the one prayet of every true Freemason in the Transvaal was that the horrors of war would be avoided, and that the difficulties due to prejudice and ignorance would pass away.

Much interest was also aroused by the declaration of the Afghan Secretary of State, that the Ameer had appealed to his officers of State to say whether there was any Institution under which Christianity and Mohammedanism could be united. They had been unable to answer the question, but the speaker's visit to England had satisfied him that the only means by which this could be done was provided by the noble institution of Freemasonry. Though not yet a Mason, he hoped soon to be initiated, and in the near future to be the first to introduce it to Afghan

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

AN OLD LOVE STORY.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued.*)

THE GRANDE DAME.

I stopped short at the moment when Napoleon is having his first interview with Josephine at her house in the Chantercine. I continue M. Masson's wonderful description of that fateful interview. M. Masson describes the poverty of poor Josephine's wardrobe and surroundings, remarking at the same time that Napoleon was ignorant or indifferent to these things. The description thus goes on:

But what matter? Bonaparte only sees the dress, or rather he only sees the woman, the soft chestnut hair, slightly made up, dyed, it is true—but it is then the time of white powdered wigs—a skin brown enough, already lined from care, but smooth, whitened, pinked by cosmetics; teeth already bad, but no one ever sees them, for the small mouth is always ready to melt into a slight, sweet smile, which agreed with the infinite mildness of her long-lashed eyes, with the tender expression of her features, with a tone of voice so touching that later on servants would stop in the passage to hear it. And with that a mobile, delicate nose with ever-quivering nostrils, a nose a little raised at the end, engaging and roguish, which provoked desire.

Nevertheless, the head is scarcely to be mentioned in comparison with this body, so free, so stately, not yet spoiled by stoutness, and which ends in little straight, arched feet—feet so plump and soft as to invite a kiss. On the body no restraint, no corsets, not even a neck-band to support the throat, which is, however, short and expressionless. But her general attractiveness goes beyond defining. This woman has a grace which belongs only to herself—"she even goes to bed gracefully." This grace results from such a just proportion of build that one forgets she is of mediocre stature, so easy and graceful are all her movements. A long and careful study of her body, a coquetry which has refined all her gestures, that loses no advantage, and is constantly on the defensive, leaves nothing to chance. This undefinable nonchalance which makes the Creole woman the essence of womanhood, this sensuality which, like a light perfume, floats around these languid attitudes of the supple and easy limbs, was it not enough to turn the brain of everybody, and most of all of him who was never and less experienced than any other? The woman seduces him from the first moment, while at the same time the lady dazzles him by, as he says himself, "that calm and noble dignity of the old French society."

A RESORT OF BACHELORS.

Napoleon, at this period of his existence, is still humble in his estimate of himself. He is the son of a small, provincial, ruined family; he has been brought up at the expense of the State; he was the poorest even among the poor boys who are his companions; and he has lived only in barracks, and among the *sans culottes*, whom the strange whirligig of the Revolution has brought to the crest of the waves.

Around Josephine there is still the atmosphere of the old Court, the memory of which is still fresh enough to intoxicate the senses of a *parvenu* Napoleon sees around her a Segur, a Montesquieu, a Coulaincourt, great names of ancient families, who treat her as one of themselves.

"He does not realise," sardonically adds M Masson, "that these men, who will always have for him a certain prestige, come there as bachelors, and do not bring their wives."

The end of it all is that Napoleon is desperately and sincerely in love. As to that, in spite of all the innuendoes of Barras, I think there is little doubt. He proposes marriage to Josephine, and after hesitating, she accepts him, for it is pretty certain that Josephine did not then love Napoleon—it may be doubted if she ever really loved him.

The greatest figure of the modern world was at the feet of Josephine. To millions of women, one tender glance from those strangely brilliant and commanding eyes of his would have been an ineffaceable, imperishable memory of sunshine and of happiness. To Josephine, his adoration was a surprise, perhaps even a bore.

MARRIAGE.

Whatever the feelings of the two people to each other, they agreed to marry. Josephine was guilty of some of the venial offences which are pardonable in all ladies. She makes herself four years younger than she really is. She also told a fib or two about her fortune. It is characteristic of the relations between the two. Josephine has much the better of the marriage contract; she has absolute authority in advance over most things. Poor Napoleon, too, does not make any pretences; he confesses that he possesses no property either in lands or funds; his military wardrobe and his military equipage are all he owns. It is also characteristic, and, I think, even creditable to Napoleon that in order to equalise the age of himself and his bride, he made himself out two years older than he was. He described himself as twenty-eight; he was really twenty-six. The marriage has no religious ceremony; it takes place simply before the mayor of the district; the date is March 8th, 1796.

The young couple are just two days together; and then Napoleon starts for Italy, and for the beginning of that extraordinary career which has made him for ever the wonder of men.

I have said that Napoleon was in love with Josephine; nobody, I believe, who reads the letters he sent to Josephine on his way to Italy, can have any doubt upon that point; they are the letters of a man wildly, madly in love.

At Chanceaux, on his way to Italy, Napoleon stops to change horses; he takes advantage of the moment's delay to write a letter to his young new wife.

"Every instant," he writes, "takes me further from you, adorable creature, and every instant I feel less than I can bear being separated from you. You are perpetually in my thoughts; I rack my brains to imagine what you are about. If I think you are sad, my heart feels broken; if I fancy you gay, laughing with your friends, I reproach you for having forgotten our grievous separation of three days ago.

"If I am asked whether I have slept well, I feel that before answering, I ought to receive news from you as to whether you had a good night. Sickness, man's fury, affect me not, except by the idea that they may come upon you. . . . Ah! be not gay, but rather somewhat melancholy, and, above all, may your soul be exempt from grief as your body from illness."

Everybody sees that Bonaparte is in love with his wife. One of his secretaries of this period gives the following account of Bonaparte's demeanour:

General Bonaparte, however taken up he might be with his position, with the matters intrusted to him and with his future, had yet time to give himself up to thoughts of another kind. He was thinking constantly of his wife. He longed for her, and watched for her coming with impatience. He often spoke to me of her and his love, with the expansions and the illusions of a very young man. The continual delays that she interposed before her departure were torture to him, and he occasionally gave way to fits of jealousy, and to a kind of superstition, which was strong in his nature. One day the glass of Josephine's portrait, which he always wore about him, broke, and he turned dreadfully pale. "Marmont," he exclaimed, "either my wife is ill or unfaithful."

TEPID JOSEPHINE.

And meantime, how felt Josephine? "Do you love him? you ask me," she writes to a friend, to whom she has poured forth herself. "No, I do not. Then you dislike him? No; but my state is one of tepidity towards him that is displeasing to me." There are plenty of proofs that she did not in the least understand Napolean at this period; he half attracts, he half frightens her. She is, it must be remembered, no silly and inexperienced young maid who sees the golden visions of love and makes a Fairy Prince of a lover; she has been married, has suffered, has known all the ups and downs almost that fortune can give.

And when Napoleon, with his shabby coat and his entire want of money, talks of all the wonders he is going to achieve, Josephine is half amused, half puzzled. One day there is talk of the efforts of Napoleon to obtain the command of the troops in Italy, and of the very men whom he must court, in order to get the appointment. "Do they imagine," exclaims Napoleon, in his threadbare coat and with his empty pockets, "that I need protection in order to rise. They will only be too glad when I accord them mine. My sword is by my side, and with that I will do anything."

There is no surer test of love in a woman or a man than the power to see into the realities, and the possibilities of the man or woman before these things have been discovered by the world at large. No thanks to the man or woman who discovers you after the world has done so already! The divination and the instinct of love show themselves in the discovery of all you are before anybody else has seen it. Had Josephine really loved and really understood Napoleon, she would have known what a giant among men he was, long before anybody else. And such a phrase as that just quoted would, to her, have been a revelation of all he afterwards became.

But Josephine had the penetration neither of love, nor of special intelligence, and the only comment on such speeches as those just quoted, was: "What an odd creature Bonaparte is." It is a phrase that deserves its immortality. Its littleness, its unconsciousness, its fatuousness entitle it to its great position in the annals of a woman's failure to recognise the greatness of the man that loves her.

NAPOLEON'S ANGUISH.

These and other things account for the curious state of relations between Josephine and Napoleon in the early days of their married life. Napoleon, with all the freshness of his passion and his youth—with that desire for the repose and solitude which married life brings amid the hurry-scurry and perils of a soldier's life—is constantly praying for his wife's presence. She, on the other hand, tepid in her feelings towards him, hateful of discomfort, and adoring Paris, and shops, and dresses—and perchance with some sentimental interest there—is most unwilling to follow him to Italy. With this result, that we have from the pen of this hard and terrible man a series of letters that will do credit to the youngest and tenderest youth in love.

LIFE A NIGHTMARE.

Napoleon begs, threatens, then begs again, that Josephine may come to his side, and Josephine always finds some excuse. At last, when she finds that his impatience is becoming dangerous, she imagines, or invents, the idea that she is *enceinte*. At once Napoleon is satisfied, and he pours forth a series of declarations that are almost pathetic.

My life is a perpetual nightmare. A horrible presentiment prevents me from breathing. I live no more. I have lost more than life, more than happiness, more than rest. . . Write me ten pages; that alone may console me a little. You are ill, you love me; I have afflicted you; you are *enceinte*. I have sinned so much against you that I know not how to palliate my crimes. I accuse you of remaining in Paris, and you are ill there. Forgive me, my dearest; the love with which you have inspired me has taken away my reason. I shall never find it again.

This letter is pages in length, and every passage seems warmer than that which precedes it. Finally, there is an allusion to the great secret she has whispered—the secret that their union is to be blessed with a child:

A child, adorable as his mother, is about to see the light in your arms! Unhappy that I am, I would be satisfied with one day! A thousand kisses on your eyes, your lips! Adorable woman, what is your power? I am ill with your illness; fever is burning me! Do not keep the courier more than six hours, and let him return straightway to bring me the cherished letter from my sovereign.

THE FIRST QUARREL.

But Josephine cannot understand these outpourings, or perhaps she is so cold to her husband that they frighten rather than please her. There is nothing that leaves a woman so cold as the raptures of a husband she does not love. And poor Josephine, instead of being attracted by all these outbursts of devotion, is evidently only embarrassed by them. She has to leave Paris at last, and an observer writes: "Poor woman, she burst into tears and sobbed as though she were going to execution." Going to execution—this is a nice way of describing the departure of a woman for a man who adores her as Bonaparte then adored Josephine.

Again one is struck with that haunting thought with regard to the relations of men and women—and especially of man and wife—how little they often know of the depths of each other's heart. Napoleon has no suspicion of his wife's real feelings towards him, of these feelings of suspicion and dread, and perhaps even repulsion, which are revealed to those who know her and see her in the nudity of her soul. It adds to the tragedy of this story—as of all such stories—that there is such unconsciousness on the one side of the feelings of the other. "General Bonaparte," says Marmont, one of Bonaparte's confidents, "was very happy; for then he lived only for her. This lasted for a long time. Never had a purer, truer, more exclusive love possession of the heart of man."

"I turn over and over in mind your kisses, your tears, your charming jealousy," writes Napoleon, "and the charms of the incomparable Josephine light unceasingly in my heart a warm and bright flame. When shall I be free from all worry and at liberty to pass my time near you, and nothing to think of but the happiness of saying and proving it? . . . I thought I loved you a few days ago, but since I have left you I feel that my love has increased a thousandfold. . . . I implore you to show me your defects sometimes; be less beautiful, less gracious, less tender, less loving especially; above all, never be jealous, never cry—your tears distract me, burn my blood. . . . Come and join me so that before we die, we may be able to say: 'We were happy so many days.'"

And meantime poor lazy, tepid Josephine proves a very poor correspondent. Letter after letter from Bonaparte begins with some such phrase as this: "Two days without a letter from you. Thirty times to-day have I said to myself: 'I hope that on arriving to-night I shall receive a letter from you.'" "I am starting immediately for Verona. I had hoped for a letter from you, and am in a state of the utmost anxiety." "No letter from you. I am really anxious." "I write to you frequently, my dear one, and you but little to me. You are haughty and unkind—as unkind as you are heedless."

And so it goes on, reproach after reproach:

"I have received your letters and have pressed them to my heart and lips, and the grief at my absence, divided from you as I am a hundred miles, has vanished. But your letters are as cold as if you were fifty; they might have been written after fifteen years of married life."

Here is another:

"I love you no longer; on the contrary, I detest you. You are a wretch, very clumsy, very stupid—a Cinderella. You never write to me; you do not love your husband. You know what pleasure your letters give him, and you never write him even six miserable lines."

"AH! JOSEPHINE!"

And still he goes on protesting the vehemence of his love:

"I hope soon to be in your arms. I love you to distraction. All is well. Wurmser has been defeated. Nothing is wanting in your husband's happiness save the love of Josephine."

And three days after this letter, when he comes to Milan to join his wife, his love gets a shock greater than her silence and the coldness of her letters. The Palazzo, where he had expected to find her, is empty; Josephine had gone to Genoa; and then Napoleon, unable to control his grief, disappointment, the wound inflicted on his love and self-love, pours forth his feelings in two letters eloquent in their grief. The first is written immediately after his arrival:

"I reach Milan. I rush to your room; I have quitted all to see you, to press you in my arms. You were not there; you are travelling about in search of amusement; you put distance between us as soon as I arrive; you care nothing for your Napoleon. A caprice made you love him, inconstancy renders him indifferent to you."

And on the next day there comes another letter equally agonised in tone:

"To love you only, to render you happy, to do nothing that can annoy you, that is my destiny, and the object of my life. Be happy, do not reproach me, care nothing about the fidelity of a man who lives only through you; enjoy only your own pleasures and your own happiness. In asking for a love equal to mine, I was wrong. How can I expect lace to weigh as heavily as gold? In sacrificing to you all my desires, all my thoughts, every instant of my life, I simply yield to the ascendency that your charms, your character, and your whole heart have obtained over my unhappy heart. I am unhappy if nature did not endow me with attractions sufficient to captivate you, but what I deserve at the hands of Josephine is at least consideration and esteem, for I love you madly and solely. Ah! Josephine, Josephine."

(*To be continued.*)

"THE MISSION OF HUMOUR."

MARK TWAIN AND THE VAGABONDS.

Mark Twain and his wife, and Miss Jean Clemens, were the guests of the New Vagabond Club, at a banquet at the Holborn Restaurant, on June 29. The occasion was a "Ladies Night," and about four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. George Grossmith presided, and the vice-chairmen were Messrs. G. B. Burgin, Douglas Sladen, and Dr. Conan Doyle. Among others present were Lady Jeune, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. George Grossmith, jun., Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. Bernard Patridge, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. R. Sauber, Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, Miss Beatrice Harraden, the Rev. Silas Hocking, Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, and Mr. Moncure D. Conway. The toast of "The Queen and the President of the United States" having been honoured, the Chairman, in a humorous speech, proposed, "The Guests of the Evening." Speaking of American humour, Mr. Grossmith said, Americans told stories in much better style than did the English. The latter took about half an hour to tell a story, and even then it was doubtful whether any one ever saw the point. The American began with the point, and stopped there. Mr. Grossmith, continuing, said, years ago, when Mark Twain gave his first lecture in London, he listened and took notes. (Laughter.)

Mark Twain replied to the toast in a speech full of his own quaint humour. The mission of humour, he said, was to make people reflect. (Laughter.) He believed in a grave and solemn background for his humour. Mr. Grossmith had that when he heard his first lecture in London years ago he took notes. That was just like Mr. Grossmith. He took whatever he could get. Talking of morality, the morals taught from the pulpit were only theoretical morals, but he, if he had the opportunity, would like to teach practical morality. He would bring in temptation, and let the pupils commit the sins. Once when a boy he stole a watermelon. He took it away to a secluded place to eat it. When he got there he found that it was a green one. So he asked himself "What shall I do? What would George Washington have done, George Washington—the only American who never told a lie." (Laughter.) He took that watermelon back. (Laughter.) The other day he went to St. Paul's School, which had produced so many splendid men, such as Pepys, Milton, and Marlborough. He saw there six hundred boys left with nothing but theoretical morality. He would like to get a post there as professor of practical morality. (Laughter.) He thanked the New Vagabond Club for their hospitality. He did not know what the Old Vagabonds were, but he believed the New Vagabonds were old ones going through a process of reform. (Laughter.) He hoped they would take his system of practical morality to their hearts, and take it home with them. (Applause.)

Mr. Pett Ridge proposed the health of the Chairman, and music and recitals were given by Mr. Grossmith, junior, Madam Lucille Saunders, and others. Mr. Robert Sauber did some crayon sketches at the close.

SARAH BERNHARDT ON "HAMLET."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt writes a long letter in French to the *Daily Telegraph* by way of reply to some of the criticisms passed upon her reading of "Hamlet." Among the points dealt with are the following: I am reproached with not being sufficiently astonished, not sufficiently dumbfounded, when I see the ghost. But Hamlet comes expressly to see it; he awaits it, and utters these words, "I will speak to it, though hell itself should gape and bid me hold my peace." These are not the words of a weak or languid person. When the ghost wants to take him aside, he draws his sword against his friends, and threatens to kill them if they will not let him pass. That does not bespeak a feeble man. Hamlet dreams when he is alone, but in company he speaks—speaks to conceal his thoughts. I am reproached with not being polite enough with Polonius; but Shakespeare makes Hamlet say all kinds of unpleasant things to him. When Polonius says to him, "My honourable Lord, I will most humbly take my leave of you," Hamlet replies, "You cannot, sir, take from me anything that I will more willingly part withal." Really I do not know a more cutting or better merited reply. In the Oratory scene I am reproached with going too near the King: but if Hamlet wishes to kill the King, surely he must be close to him. And when he hears him pray words of repentance, he thinks that if he kills him he will send him to Heaven; and he does not kill the King, not because he is vacillating and weak, but because he is firm and logical. He wishes to kill him in a state of sin, not of repentance; for he desires to send him to Hell and not to Heaven. Some wish to see in Hamlet a womanish, hesitating, flighty mind. To me he seems a manly, resolute, but thoughtful being. As soon as Hamlet gathers what is in his father's mind and learns of his murder, he forms the resolution to avenge him; but as he is the opposite of Othello—who acts first and thinks afterwards—Hamlet thinks before he acts, which is the sign of great strength and great power of mind. Hamlet loves Ophelia! He renounces his love! He renounces study! He renounces everything—in order to gain his object. And he attains it. He kills the King while in the blackest and most mortal sin; but he kills him only when he is absolutely sure. When he is sent to England he takes the first opportunity of leaping alone into an enemy's vessel and announces his name that he may be made prisoner, certain that he will be brought back. He calmly sends Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to death. All this bespeaks a young, strong, and determined character. When he dreams, it is of his plan—of his vengeance. If God had not forbidden suicide he would have killed himself in disgust of the world. But since he cannot kill himself, he will kill! The lady concludes with the statement, that Shakespeare by his colossal genius belongs to the universe, and that a French, a German or a Russian brain has the right to admire and to understand him.

RACING EXTRAORDINARY.

A paragraph in a Northern paper reports the holding of an amusing race meeting in the locality, at which the nomination "fee" was a box of matches, the jockey's honorarium three boxes, and the winner of the stake took five boxes. This reminds one of the old-time Maori race meetings in the North Island (says the "New Zealand Referee"). They were calculated to afford any spectator who was not too wedded to ordinary colonial ways of conducting a race meeting as good a day's fun as he could wish. Something of the old style still hangs round the Maori "oats meeting" which here in the north have yet resisted the encroachments of orthodox jockey club methods. The prizes are so many sacks of oats, according to the importance of the events, and the entries are made by one, two, or three sacks of oats as the case may be, the owners bringing their oats to the course, or if they have none, purchasing them on the ground from persons who have hauled them thither in quantity in bullock or horse drays, on the chance of finding customers. The meetings are conducted almost entirely by the Maoris themselves, the assistance of a pakeha handicapper and starter being sometimes obtained. The forms of racing are observed after a fashion which would bring tears of laughter to the eyes of, say, the committee of the C. J. C. It is on record, for instance, that at one of these gatherings the owner of a certain horse wished to ride him in a race in which the minimum weight was 12st. The owner, a small individual, whose elastic side boots and short riding pants allowed of the display of a considerable expanse of bare leg failed to draw anything like this weight. So his friends solemnly invested him with a big bullock chain, which was wound over one shoulder, under the opposite arm, and then back again over the other shoulder, eventually encircling his body. Staggering under this load, he again tried to draw 12st. and again failed. Resourceful to the last, his friends obtained a number of large horseshoes and stuck them in and about the loops of the chain. Thus attaining the desired weight, and having been carefully hoisted on to his animal, he duly rode in the race. Whether he passed the post first we cannot say, but in any case he lost the stakes, for he shed horseshoes all round the course, and was not within many pounds of his proper weight when he returned to weigh in. The distances of the races were so many times round the improvised course, and it has been said that when the Maori judge at one of these meetings had backed a horse which had no hope of winning at the arranged distance, he would wave the riders on until his choice either got to the front or fell hopelessly in the rear. This is probably a libel, founded on incidents which, however, lent it some color. As a matter of fact, officials and spectators would become so excited over a close race that, unwilling to spoil a good thing they would yell out to the riders, all flogging their mounts from the fall of the flag, to go round again, which the riders, nothing loth, obligingly did. "Straight" running is said to have been the rule at these meetings, but occasionally horses have been "rung in," and when such cases have been detected, the oats won have been confiscated to the club. The grounds for a protest had to be very strong before a Maori race committee would entertain it.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	4	15 p.m.	19	47
Teheran	18	2	26 p.m.	0	27
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	2	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 21 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 18th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	—	1
„ Karachi	0	35	—	3
„ Madras	0	33	—	2

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHAT Sir Wemyss Reid does not know about the Brontes can hardly be worth knowing. Recently a caller found him reading an article by Sir Algernon West which appears in the new "Nineteenth Century." It is a pleasant gossip about various things under the title "While Waiting in a Friend's Room," and it contains a supposed Charlotte Bronte letter. "I'm just writing to Sir Algernon West," said Sir Wemyss Reid, "to tell him that I'm afraid this letter, wherever it came from, was never written by Charlotte Bronte. It's obviously not a genuine letter." What was the evidence?

The limited edition of Mark Twain's writings which Messrs. Chatto are to publish, will consist of twenty-two volumes. These are to be specially illustrated, and they will contain matter which has not hitherto been included in any collection of his works. As might be judged, the edition will open with "The Innocents Abroad," and following it will come "A Tramp Abroad"—both being in two volumes. To the first volume Mr. Brander Matthews is contributing a biographical criticism of Mark Twain and his literary work. In the same volume Mark Twain will have a preface, and he guarantees not to allude therein to the memoirs which he is writing for publication a hundred years hence.

Mr. Shorthouse, the author of the famous "John Inglesant," has written a preface for a book which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish bearing upon the present Church controversy. It is by the Rev. Arthur Galton, curate of Windermere, and has the title "The Message and Position of the Church of England." Mr. Galton is an Oxford man and well known as a historical student. For many years his studies have been particularly directed towards ecclesiastical history. He specifically examines the doctrines of the English Church upon certain essential questions. The volume will appear at once.

There are two little volumes of correspondence by Richard Wagner which hitherto have not been translated into English. They are his letters to Otto Wesendonck and to Emil Henckel, and so very interesting. Mr. W. Ashton Ellis has just completed a careful translation of the volumes, which will be issued by the Wagner Society in the course of a few weeks. Herr Wesendonck was a most devoted friend of Wagner, at whose disposal he placed a chalet on his estate at Zurich. Emil Henckel was the founder of the first Richard Wagner Society, that of Mannheim, and an enthusiastic worker for the cause.

There was a real Blue Beard, or rather a person round whom that legend grew. He was one Gilles de Retz, of Brittany, and it is hardly necessary to say that he was executed. Messrs. Putnam are to publish a book by Dr. Thomas Wilson, which, under the title "The True History of Blue Beard," gives his story. Gilles de Retz was of noble blood, and the lord of many manors; he fought with Joan of Arc, and reached the dignity of Marshal of France. At the close of the wars he made the acquaintance of an Italian magician, and together they entered upon a search for the elixir of youth and the Philosopher's Stone. That led them to all manner of wickedness.

No formal announcement is being made just yet in reference to the arrangement arrived at between the publishers and the booksellers on the discount question. The details have not all been completed, but in effect a scheme has been agreed upon. The merits of the discount question have been threshed out a score of times and there is no need to go over them again. It was in the difficulty of getting the booksellers to act all together that the great obstacle to any solution lay. This was so frankly recognised that the publishers were really asked to consider, and lay down, certain conditions which should govern book discount.

Under the new agreement, something in that sense seems to have been arranged as between the publishers and booksellers. Broadly, the idea is that as many books as possible shall appear at net prices. This will at once apply to expensive books, and later it may mean a recasting of the figures at which novels are published. But the question has always remained. "Suppose a bookseller still persists in giving discount, or undue discount, what are you to do?" It appears that the publishers are prepared in such a case collectively to close that bookseller's accounts. Certainly, the working of the new system will be watched with great interest.

There appeared recently in the Goupil art series a volume in French, by M. Frederic Masson, dealing with the Empress Josephine. The text is being translated for an English edition, which will appear in the autumn. M. Masson has made the Napoleonic period a special study, and is recognised in France as a leading authority upon it. In treating of Josephine he omits reference to such subjects as might be considered doubtful or contentious. He had access to many hitherto unpublished documents which throw much light upon the life of Josephine. This applies in particular to her domestic relationships, of which M. Masson is able to give an intimate account.

Mrs. Marion Harland, whose literary work is getting known this side of the Atlantic, has two books in the press with Messrs. Putnam. One will consist of studies of the home life of certain writers and thinkers, beginning with Charlotte Bronte, William Cowper, Hannah More, and John Knox. Her purpose is not to write dry-as-dust monographs, but volumes which endeavor to revive the great departed amid their familiar surroundings. She has delved in the same spirit for the material of her second book which deals with famous American home-steads of the Colonial days. Mrs. Harland has already done a volume on this text, which, however, is extensive, like American regard for it.

Mr. Heinemann is just adding another volume to his edition of Tourgueneff in English—namely, "The Diary of a Superfluous Man and Other Stories." It makes the thirteenth volume, and the issue will be completed in two more volumes. In his English edition of D'Annunzio, Mr. Heinemann is also publishing another book, "The Virgins of the Rocks." It has been translated by Miss Agatha Hughes. A volume of verse is announced by Mr. Grant Richards, under the title "Forest Notes." It is by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lee-Hamilton, the latter being known for her novels ovar the signature Annie Houldsworth.

Messrs. Harper will shortly have ready Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's new story, "That Fortune." It is an American story, and Boston figures in it.—"Mr. William Robinson has revised his wellknown book, "The English Flower Garden" for a new edition, which Mr. Murray is bringing out. The book first appeared in 1883, and has gone through several editions.—"Gentleman Gyps" is a book by Mr. Low Warren which Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall are shortly to issue. It records the trials and adventures of six young fellows who went under canvas in the New Forest.—"Sports, Athletics and Training" is a volume which Messrs. Sonnenschein annouce. It is adapted from the German of Dr. Schmidt by Mr. Eustace H. Miles, winner of many tennis trophies. There will be illustrations.

The extension of the new British Art Gallery at Pimlico is now externally complete, and the internal finishing is rapidly proceeding. Nothing, however, has at present been arranged with regard to opening or as to the works to be exhibited, except that one room is to be set apart for the Watts collection. With this addition it will be one of the largest and finest galleries in the kingdom, and it may be expected that the popularity it has already attained will be largely increased. It has now been opened long enough to afford a fair criterion of the patronage it is likely permanently to receive from the public, and it is very gratifying to find that its attractiveness is well maintained. The report for last year shows that there were 190,000 visitors to it, and there is good reason to believe that numbers will be at least as great this year. On week-days the numbers run to between 700 and 800 a day, except on Saturdays, when they rise to about 1,000, and about the same on Sundays. There were over 1,000 last Saturday, and on Sunday week they had 1,230 visitors to the gallery.

The collection of works on the walls of the new Pimlico institution gradually enlarges. The latest additions are four or five interesting water-colours presented by Mr. E. Homan. One is a charming litte Bonington, Cheyne-walk. Another is by Copley Fielding, a delightful play of sunbeam and shadow over a Sussex valley. There is a bold, broad study of trees, with a delicious vista, in Richmond Park, by William Bennet, and there is a very vigerous drawing of a castle entrance on toned paper, touched in with body colour. These are exhibited on the upper floor in a room which for light and airiness is the very perfection of a picture-gallery. Indeed, this is characteristic of the whole building, and it will be also of the new extension, and as there is to be a clear space all round it, it will continue to be so.

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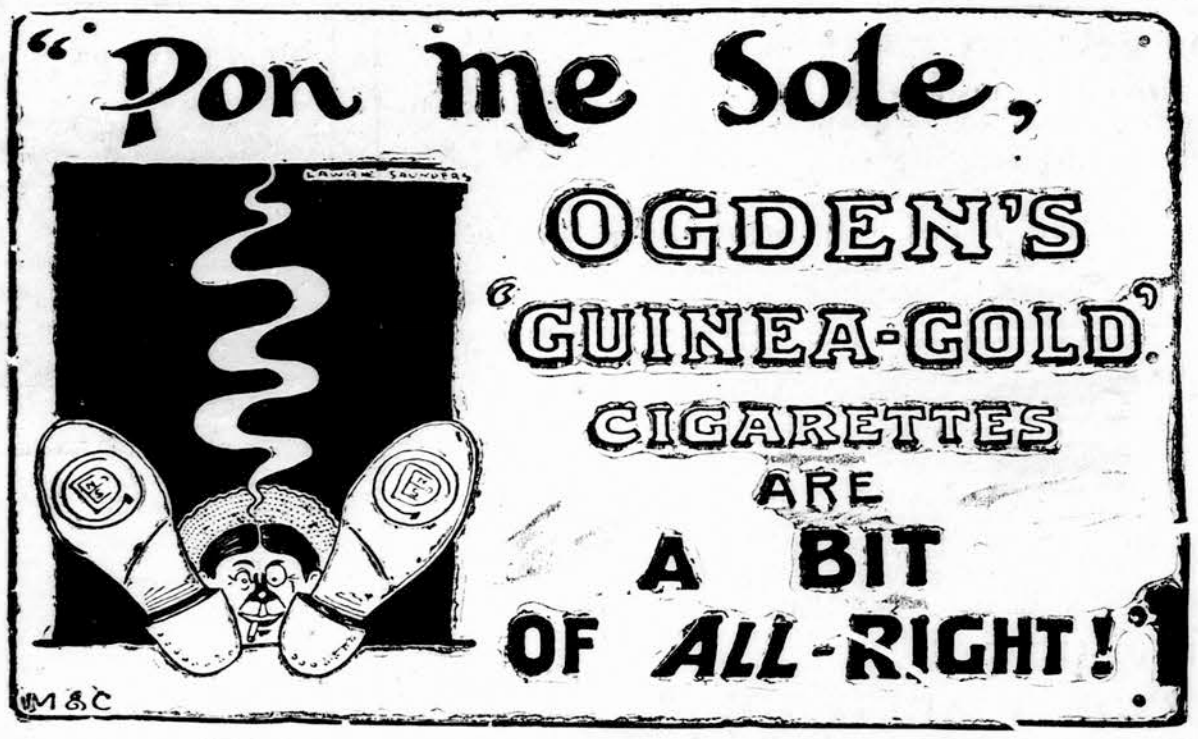

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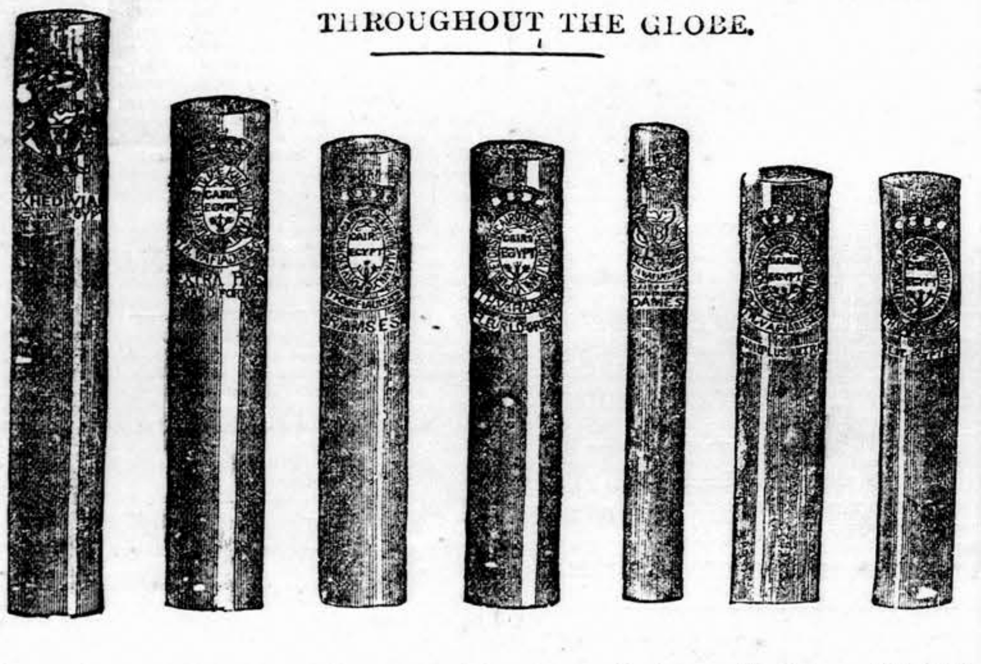

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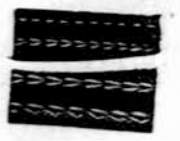

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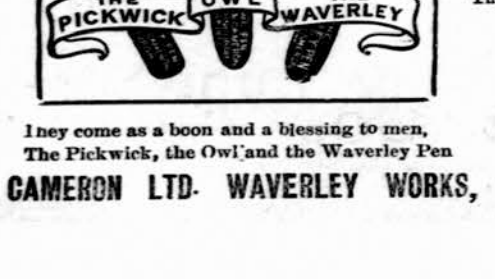

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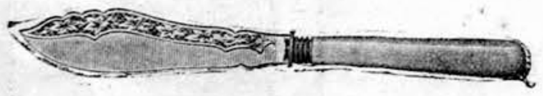
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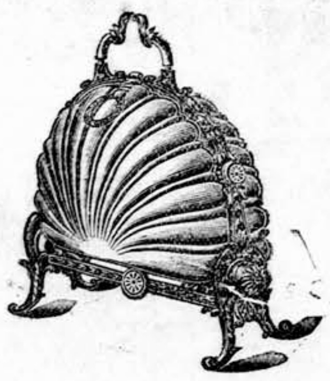
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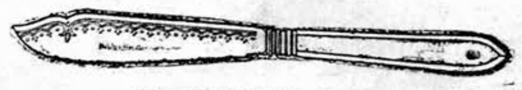
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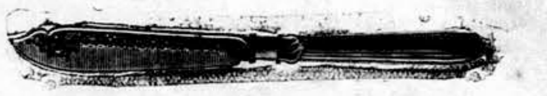
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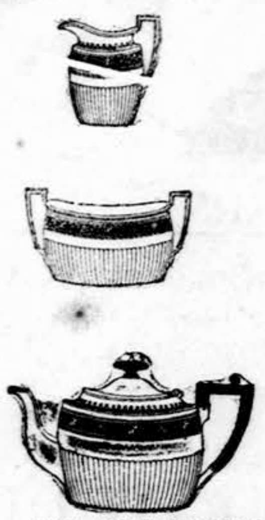
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